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Driving Ban Held Legal; Italy Calls More Women; Snow Removal Speeded

The World's Day—January 30, 1943

Washington: Ban on Pleasure Driving to Stay

Price Administrator Prentiss Brown asserted "there is no doubt in my judgment as to either the necessity or the legality" of the prohibition against pleasure driving in the 17 Eastern States. Mr. Brown made the statement in a telegram to OPA Regional Administrators in Boston, New York, Cleveland and Atlanta.

The War Department made public details of its plan to induct most of the enlisted reservists in colleges at the end of the current semester. Medical, premedical and engineering students in the enlisted reserve will not be called to active duty until the conclusion of the first semester beginning in 1943.

Secretary of Commerce Jones announced that the Defense Plant Corporation had contracted for 300,000 steel drums with a capacity of 55 gallons each for use in transporting fuel oil and kerosene in freight cars from the Gulf Coast to the Atlantic Seaboard.

As the nation celebrated President Roosevelt's sixty-first birthday with benefit balls in all major cities, Mrs. Roosevelt entertained celebrities who had come to Washington for the event. [Page 3.]

Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, drawing on his experience as a former Senator in an apparent attempt to avert congressional criticism, has assigned Edward Dawson of OPA as a liaison official with Congress

The weeks-long rubber struggle of Director William M. Jeffers to get priority for construction of synthetic rubber plants has resulted in a directive from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, that 43.6 per cent of the entire program get overriding preference. [Financial Page].

Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia, has announced that he would vote against President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Chairman, as Minister to Australia, thus boosting to 36 the number of Senators publicly committed in opposition to the nomination.

All five members of the Chavez committee to investigate economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico will leave Washington for the Island on Monday, Feb. 8, under a tentative plan.

The U. S. Employment Service has reported it made more than 10,000,000 job placements in 1942, bettering its 1941 total by 37 per cent.

Europe: Italy Calls Women for Factory Jobs

Mobilization of women in Italy to replace men in the trades who have been called to service is reported by the Rome radio.

Miners of Durham, England, have donated over half a million dollars to the Lidice Memorial Fund to commemorate the Czechoslovak mining town wiped out by the Germans in reprisal for assassination of "Hangman" Heydrich.

Earthquake shocks have been rocking central Bosnia since Dec. 29, in one of the longest series of quakes ever recorded in Europe, according to reports from Istanbul, Turkey.

Execution of six more Austrian freedom fighters, one of them a woman, now brings the three-months total to 82, according to CBS reports carried over the British radio.

New England: Snow Crews Expedite Removal

While a light snowfall—probably not more than one inch—was forecast for late this afternoon and tonight, continued recovery from Thursday's storm took place today. Transportation services and highway traffic in Greater Boston are moving virtually at normal pace.

More than 61 per cent of all employees of manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts in December were engaged in war production as compared with 25.7 per cent in the corresponding month a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its monthly business review. The bank said there had been a steady increase each month this year in the number of such employees.

Savings to the Government under a Maritime Commission order establishing a 60-day trial production period for the South Portland Shipbuilding Company and designed eventually to reduce company profits on Liberty ships, will range from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, the House Merchant Marine Committee estimated.

Germany: RAF Bombs Fall on Flagless Berlin

Flagless Germany, its Capital under RAF bombs, marked the tenth anniversary of Hitlerism today.

Hitler's scheduled speech was canceled. To Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring fell the task of making the Germans the annual victory promise.

The present Reichstag's term was extended to Jan. 30, 1947, by decree.

Americas: Collaboration Against U-Boat Peril

United States-Brazilian collaboration to speed winning of the war, and immediate intensification of action against U-boats in the South Atlantic, has been pledged by President Roosevelt and President Vargas in a joint statement following their dramatic meeting aboard an American destroyer at Natal. [Page 1.]

In Santiago, Chile, the Japanese Minister, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and 27 members of the Legation staff, have been confined in reprisal for the arrest of the Chilean Minister to Tokyo, Armando Labra Carbajal, following Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington announced that diplomatic relations between Uruguay and the U. S. S. R., broken off in 1934, would be resumed.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico is leaving by special train on an inspection trip that will take him to the Guatemalan border. His party will include Gen. Heriberto Jara, Minister of the Navy, and a number of other officials. A meeting is planned with Gen. Jorge Ubico, President of Guatemala, at the border.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, prolonged and violent temblors shook the city on the night of Jan. 29, opening cracks in the walls of many buildings and sending cornices tumbling into the streets. Communications with Quito were disrupted by fallen poles and lines. The shock was felt strongly in Quito, at Cuenca, Loja and in towns of Manabi Province.

Canada: Food Shortages Cut Military Rations

Canada's food shortage has resulted in reduction in the amounts of beef, pork, fish, butter, sugar, coffee and tea allotted to the armed forces in Canada.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:25 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:26 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:27 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:29 a. m.

N.E. Oil Supply Getting Aid Via Ohio Pipeline

Effect of emergency link carrying gasoline is to release tank cars to carry fuel East.

With textile plants closing down because of the fuel oil shortage in Rhode Island and storm-locked communities throughout New England preparing to remove families from unheated homes into centrally heated barracks, the local Office of Price Administration today saw the possibility of some immediate relief in a full stream of gasoline starting to flow eastward through the completed emergency pipeline from Fostoria to Randolph, Ohio.

The effect of this gasoline flow will not be to increase gasoline supplies in New England, said OPA authorities, but rather to release tank cars ordinarily used for gasoline transportation to bring much-needed fuel oil into a region where transportaton problems have been aggravated by the snow storm.

Outlook Improved

This encouraging outlook helped somewhat to counteract unpleasant reports of the closing of two Rhode Island war production plants today. At the same time a temporary halt was called in arrangements for evacuating New England families from homes handicapped from available fuel supplies by heavy snow.

The delay will be only for a day or two until the full effects of the storm can be determined or until the effects of the newly contemplated fuel supplies are felt, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Fuel Co-ordinator. "I think we have weathered the storm pretty well," he said.

Other reports of a growing fuel oil shortage this week which saw tank car shipments drop 19,779 barrels a day on the average as compared with the previous seven-day period were checked against an improvement in the kerosene market which showed that New England received 3,265 more barrels daily than it did the previous week. The War Production Board also announced that it had made 300,000 additional drums available for servicing New England.

Transportation Problem

Another encouraging factor is the alleviation of flood conditions along the Ohio-Mississippi River barge route which affects the transportation of fuel supplies to the East Coast. Domestic heating fuels are said to be moving in constantly increasing volumes from Texas and Louisiana to Arkansas via pipeline, thence to Cincinnati by barge for pickup by rail tank cars.

The OPA also announced that an order was in preparation to prohibit the shipment of gasoline from the southwest to West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania by barge to release these barges for hauling fuel oils and kerosene into the cold belt.

RAF Makes Daylight Raid on Berlin; Joint French Leadership Not in Sight; Congress Backs Roosevelt War Plans

Latest harmony fails to embrace issues of domestic nature such as Flynn case.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — A curiously irregular pattern of domestic problems and political reactions was shaping up here today in anticipation of President Roosevelt's return from his trans-Atlantic tour.

While the President himself was "good neighboring" in Brazil with President Vargas, and no doubt enjoying the aftermath of having given the world its most dramatic story of the season, his own political fences back here in Washington were badly disarranged over the Edward J. Flynn case, but his war policies seemed to be faring better in Congress than anyone would have expected.

In fact, there seemed to be a sort of mechanical relationship between the opportunity to exercise purely partisan political animosity toward the President and the withdrawal of opposition over war issues, as though the nomination of Mr. Flynn had proved a safety valve which was needed and desired to avert trouble over more serious matters.

Increase in Flynn Furore

It showed up yesterday in a juxtaposition of apparently complete collapse of real opposition to the lend-lease program with a rather sudden and generally unexpected increase in the political barking at Mr. Flynn which was as though a pack of hounds had just caught sight of the quarry and was closing in.

Meanwhile, James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, had saved the President one nightmare by pulling a real compromise on the rubber production priorities issue out of his hat.

It left Rubber Director William Jeffers with the promise of immediate priority production of enough machinery to get 43.6 per cent of the Baruch rubber production program actually moving. It also left Mr. Jeffers grumbling because Mr. Jeffers had set 65 to 70 per cent as the minimum necessary to avert "military catastrophe." However, some observers thought they detected a twinkle in the Jeffers eye as he packed up his new hard won priorities and remarked sagely:

"You don't get everything you want in this world."

Tempered Disappointment

Obviously no one is, or can be, satisfied about the rubber production priorities question.

The Navy wants almost exactly the same valves and condensers and pipes and metal for its convoy escort vessels that Mr. Jeffers wants for his rubber plants. The Maritime Commission wants them for merchant ships. Harold Ickes wants them for high octane gaso-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press

Mapping Strategy on Guadalcanal

From atop a grassy knoll a colonel on the staff of Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch's Army force on Guadalcanal consults a map while deciding on the next move for troops under his command.

Air Decisions in Pacific Swing to U. S. Pilots

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Commander at Guadalcanal from the start of the August invasion until the Army recently took over, termed a modernized version of old French and Indian warfare the solution to victory in the jungle fighting of the Southwestern Pacific islands.

General Vandegrift said he never "had any doubt but that we would hold Guadalcanal," and that morale of the Marines stayed high throughout the heaviest of the fighting.

During the heavy days of the battle, General Vandegrift said the Marine Corps "worked all day and fought all night" to "protect about five fronts."

Warning against underestimation of Japanese soldiers, the General said they were fanatics as fighting men, who preferred death to capture.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the U. S. Naval Forces in the Pacific

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Jan. 20. Delayed.—The past few weeks of war in the Southwest Pacific, while not marked by any major land or naval action, have witnessed a remarkable and important deterioration of Japanese air strength.

It is not possible yet to say that Japanese naval forces are outrated. It is much less possible to say that Japanese land forces are being met with anything like an equal footing.

But it is definitely possible to state that recent air actions in this area have proved that American aircraft, while possibly not yet superior in numbers, have nevertheless gained an operational superiority.

It is highly indicative, authorities here point out, that the balance has shifted without any radical changes in machines on either side. The Zero, which once was regarded as virtually undownable, is now viewed as of little obstacle by pilots of Grumman Wildcats, Curtiss Warhawks, and Lockheed Lightnings. Hardly an aerial engagement has been fought in the past month that has not seen Japanese aircraft bested by fewer American planes and in many cases defeated with losses as high as four to one.

A dozen Japanese, for instance, attacked a group of Dauntless dive bombers and Wildcats in the Solomons area last week and were

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Giraud pictures liaison with de Gaulle as limit of present accord in North Africa.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the American Headquarters in North Africa.

ALGIERS, Jan. 30. Passed by Censor.—Two separate fighting organizations of Frenchmen—one under Gen. Henri Giraud's command from here and the other under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's command from London—with liaison already being developed between them but not a suggestion yet of plans for closer fusion or single leadership—that is the picture General Giraud, Commander-in-Chief of French armed forces in North Africa, sketched for war correspondents while answering their questions after issuing a statement to them here yesterday.

Pressed on the point whether it was the mooted French fighting men who would ultimately be placed under one leader, he evaded the question by replying, "French troops must always be under the general who can lead them."

But he made it clear in regard to this and other matters that this policy can be summed up in the phrase he used several times, "Progress must be step by step and methodically."

General Giraud emphasized that up to the present what he termed "very cordial" conferences between General de Gaulle and himself had been strictly without reference to political affairs and had been concerned only with military, economic and financial problems—in that order of priority.

De Gaulle Reluctant

My information from a reliable source is that in the conferences General Giraud was himself a readier collaborator than General de Gaulle and more forthcoming in every way. General de Gaulle was apparently a reluctant participant in the discussion with General Giraud at Casablanca, where the presence of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill brought the two Frenchmen together. Future discussions with General Giraud will be carried on, not by General de Gaulle himself, but by his nominee here.

General Giraud told us, in effect, that all political discussion had been avoided between himself and General de Gaulle because, in his opinion, now is not the proper time for it. The business in hand between them is simply that of fighting the Axis in order to defeat Germany and liberate France in the quickest possible time.

Essential to this project is provision of up-to-date arms and other equipment to French fighting forces by the United States and Great Britain. This already has been begun in what General Giraud described as a small way. When he was discussing this subject with Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill in Casablanca they promised him the large scale assistance he desired and asked him when he wanted it. He replied "as soon as possible" consistent with the difficulty he thoroughly understood—that of transport. More specifically, he wants it by this summer.

General Giraud was touchy on the first question put to him by a war correspondent, a question as to what line of policy it was proposed to follow in French North Africa in regard to the Jews.

The query was inspired by an

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British confirm report Eighth Army has invaded Tunisia; Rommel has monster tanks

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Royal Air Force "celebrated" the tenth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power by bombing Berlin—in daylight.

For the first time the RAF swept over the German Capital in the sunlit hours. New, swift Mosquito planes were given the assignment. The British communiqué contained no details.

The British Eighth Army confirmed that it has crossed the border from Tripolitania into Tunisia.

Advance elements of the British forces which have been pursuing the Nazi Afrikan Korps across the desert apparently now have made sure that there will be no further German resistance within Libya. But the caliber of the battle they may expect in northernmost Africa is told in a single-line dispatch from Reuters:

"Germany's monster 62-ton 'Tiger' tanks equipped with 88 mm. guns have now appeared in Tunisia."

In Russia, the important rail junction of Kropotkin has fallen to the Soviet armies, sealing one of the approaches to the Maikop oil fields.

Farther to the north, in the Voronezh sector, Russian armies have started a new drive toward the vital north-south railway that connects Moscow with the Crimea. Using the recaptured city of Kastornoye as a base, the Russians claimed to have broken through the German lines on the 44-mile sector. If the momentum of this drive continues, it would place the Red Armies in the position to threaten the strategic German positions on the rail line at Kharkov and Kursk.

At Guadalcanal, Americans totaled up their record of Japanese planes in the five months ending Jan. 15. They accounted for 584 Japanese planes, against 180 American planes in which only 90 pilots and crew members were lost. The Japanese have lost 791 planes in the Solomons area to date.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced the first action since the end of the Papuan phase of the campaign, the United Nations forces pressing Japanese patrols in the direction of Salamaua.

Tunisia:

British Army Crosses Libyan Frontier

The disclosure that the Germans were using 62-ton tanks in Tunisia, equipped with 88-mm guns came as the British Eighth Army announced that its forward elements had crossed the border into Tunisia itself.

The British Eighth Army, which has been pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps across Libya, has thus opened a new phase of the North African fighting.

The Eighth Army's penetration into Tunisia was made in the "central sector" of the front, the British Communiqué said, indicating that the border had been crossed some distance south of the coast. The communiqué did not indicate how close to the Mareth Line the patrols approached.

British forces were reported Friday near Zuara, 75 miles west of Tripoli along the coast, and some 25 miles from the Tunisian frontier.

Part of Marshal Rommel's forces have been reported established within the fortifications of the Mareth Line, constructed before the war by the French about 65 miles within Tunisia as protection against an advance from Mussolini's former Colony of Libya.

Otherwise, the communiqué said, there was nothing to report from the ground fighting.

Bad flying weather held aerial

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Hitler Silent, Reich Glum, in 10th Fête

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Berlin radio announcer told the German people at noon today that "Hitler is with his soldiers," indicating that the Führer would not make an expected speech on this tenth anniversary of his assumption of power.

The announcement came just before Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring started an anniversary address after an hour's unexplained delay, and odd noises heard over the Berlin radio.

Not since Hitler was appointed Reichschancellor in 1933 had the Germans observed the anniversary in such a somber and foreboding atmosphere.

Even the flags which gave Berlin and all Germany a gala air on previous anniversaries were ordered furled by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. The German radio, usually alive on Jan. 30 with bright music, happy tidings from the front and bombastic orations, was pouring out details of the new decree drafting all men from 16 to 65 and all women from 17 to 45.

Reichsmarshal Göring made a left-hand admission that Germany had been deceived by Russia's strength on the basis of the Red Army's showing in the Finnish war, which he said was "the cleverest camouflage known in the history of the world."

He harped repeatedly on the need for German unity.

"Today we are united and shall fight to the very last for our way of life," he declared. "One of our enemies is also united and conditioned by a way of life. Russia would long ago have collapsed had it not been for the strength this gives her."

Addressing himself to the German Army, the Reichsmarshal said:

"Many of you experienced the rigors of the Russian winter and the weakness of certain German commanders.

"It was then that the Führer, with his display of toughness, held the whole German front himself."

After recounting the hardships encountered in the Russian campaign, Reichsmarshal Göring attempted to bolster German morale with the assertion, "I am convinced that Russia is now using her last reserves."

He announced that Hitler had ordered the mobilization of all remaining resources of Germany.

He said there would be a new Nazi offensive in the spring.

"In a thousand years to come," Reichsmarshal Göring continued, "every German will still know that Germany, at Stalingrad, has set the final stamp to ultimate victory."

Paying his respects to the British Royal Air Force, he added that: "On the day we finally crush Bolshevik resistance I will remember what the RAF has done to Germany."

He exhorted his hearers to further war efforts.

'The Dark Decade Of Adolf Hitler'

Today it is ten years since the Nazis came to power.

Two former Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor tell the meaning of that dark decade.

Charles E. Gratke, Foreign Editor of the Monitor, writes: "I Saw Him Come . . ."

Joseph C. Harsch, Military Correspondent of the Monitor, writes: "I Saw Him Go . . . to War."

Magazine Section

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30—Ten years ago this evening two correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor clambered onto a lamppost in the Wilhelmplatz in Berlin to get a view of thousands of wildly excited Nazi Storm Troopers who were marching with torch flares to greet Adolf Hitler, the Third Reich's new Chancellor.

As they passed they sang the widely known SA song, "Today Germany is Ours, Tomorrow the Whole World." As we picked our way through swarming crowds the unspoken question on both our lips was "where will all this end?"

Today it is hardly necessary to have the gift of prophecy to answer that question. All but a few Germans must realize that nothing Hitler can say or do will perpetuate that much-hailed thousand-year National Socialist regime. The only question is, how soon will it disappear?

At the same time, however, it may be advantageous to examine the situation wherein Hitler and the Third Reich find themselves just a decade after he assumed power. Twice, as Führer, he asked for periods of four years in which to keep his promises and although certain superficial benefits have been given to the German people, the basic truth is that to its leaders the Third Reich's raison d'être was war, its preparation and fullfilment.

Nazism Meant War

Political parties before Hitler were wrong in many things but not in their election slogans that "Naziism means war."

Hitler has given Germany war—quick, temporary military triumphs—but this 10th anniversary is also

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U. S. and Brazil Reach Accord On Safeguarding the Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Presidents of the United States and Brazil, reaching an accord in a personal conference, are agreed that the Atlantic must be made "safe for all" and that West Africa and Dakar must never again offer threats of blockade or invasion against the Americas.

On the way home from the mapping of war strategy with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, Morocco, President Roosevelt conferred with President Vargas aboard a United States destroyer at Natal Thursday. They told of the point they had agreed on in a joint statement last night.

In Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas asserted that a complete accord on the war effort was reached between the two American allies, stirring fresh speculation whether Brazil might take an even more active role in the conflict by sending troops to the actual battlelines.

On two points they were definite.

"It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all," they said in their joint declaration released at the White House. "We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

Hint to Argentina Seen

The latter sentence was regarded as being addressed particularly to Argentina, the only one of the Latin-American nations which has failed to declare war on the Axis or rupture diplomatic relations.

The two Chief Executives also expressed "complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coast of West Africa and Dakar never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an invasion threat against the two Americas."

They said they had spent an evening going over problems of the war as a whole, but particularly the joint Brazilian-United States effort. They considered, too, the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic and President Vargas announced "greatly increased efforts

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Springfield Rotary Hears New Social Progress Plan

Needful expansion of the social security system in the United States can be obtained without the inclusion of compulsory health insurance, Raymond Leslie Buell, former president of the Foreign Policy Association, told the Rotary Club of Springfield, Mass.

"I do not believe in Federal health insurance, which would be simply another handout," Mr. Buell said. "I do not believe in reducing the cost of medical care and of spreading the risk by cooperative experiments and by arrangements of management and workers, such as Henry Kaiser and the unions are setting up on the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Buell favored this program:

1. Enlargement of the old-age pension system to cover permanent disability and to extend contributary pensions to independent businessmen, farmers, and other classes now exempted.

2. Improvement of the unemployment compensation system to meet the gigantic problem of job readjustment after the war.

3. Increase of the opportunities for able young men and women to get a college education.

4. Intensive experiments with group medicine and community health programs.

"I do not believe in a blind copying of the Beveridge Report for this country," the foreign policy expert declared. "I do believe we need to improve our social security, provided at the same time we adopt a program to encourage private investment and employment in the postwar period. Of his own program he added:

"Although this program is much more modest than the Beveridge program, it contains dangers. The first is that many people will demand pensions from the Government going beyond minimum needs. The result might be chronic deficit financing, the undermining of individual responsibility and the breakdown of our enterprise system. That is why I believe every individual, except in cases of relief, should contribute something to the government in return for every payment.

"In addition we must realize that social security is no cure-all; and that if America is to go forward, security must always be secondary to opportunity, enterprise and expansion. It is no substitute for old-fashioned hard work. America can achieve both security and opportunity after this war only if it gets a new program to stimulate enterprise. I suggest:

"1. We need a carefully worked-out program under which Government, management and Labor will co-operate carefully to demobilize the wartime economy.

"2. In return for minimum social security for all, we should abandon the huge subsidies, direct or indirect, now given by government to special interest blocs, regardless of national need.

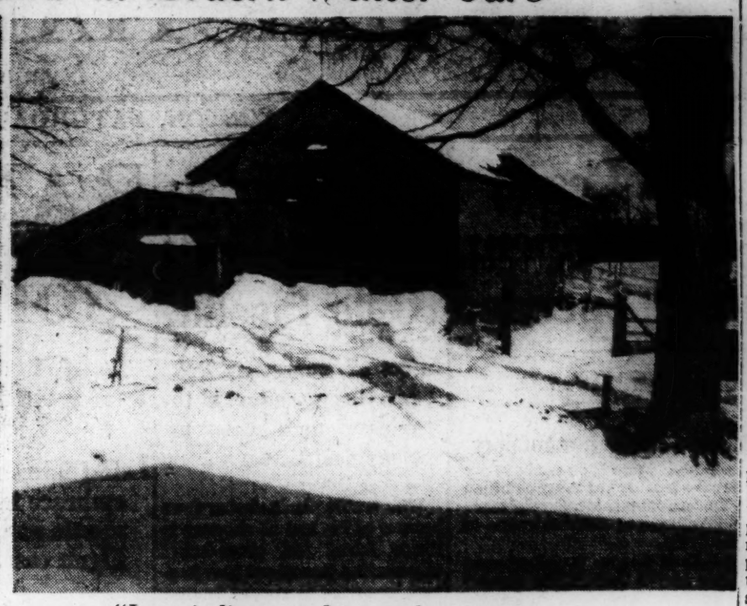
"3. We need a new postwar tax policy which will reduce taxes on a man who risks his capital in creating new jobs, in contrast to a man who merely puts his money into bonds.

"4. We need a new industrial policy in which management and labor should work together to lower costs and increase production and consumption upon some kind of profit-sharing basis.

"5. Finally we need a postwar commercial policy to assist our industries in finding peacetime outlets for wartime productivity. We can keep many of these plants at work after this war if we export to the world market. But unless we are willing to give our goods away—which I am not—we must import goods and services in return."

Scene of Whittier's 'Snow-Bound' in Modern Winter Garb

"No cloud above, no earth below,
A universe of sky and snow!"



"Low circling round its southern zone,
The sun through dazzling snow-mist shone."

By a Staff Photographer

"We minded that the sharpest ear
The buried brooklet could not hear."

". . . the long sweep,
high aloof."

Coast Guard Dominates Rule Of Boston Port

Log of the Port of Boston

Relation of the Coast Guard to the present dislocated shipping industry of the Port of Boston, and the part played by the Coast Guard in the Port security program for Boston Harbor, was described today by Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, district Coast Guard officer, First Naval District.

Although the Coast Guard is now a service within the Navy Department—in peacetime it is under the Treasury Department—Coast Guard officers and men still man the seagoing cutters that operate as part of Naval Task Units. Still largely under control of the District Coast Guard Officer is the part of the service concerned mainly with merchant shipping—pilotage, merchant marine inspection, aids to navigation, and port security, Captain Derby said.

Control of pilotage is a development of recent months and is purely a wartime measure, while merchant marine inspection is a wartime function of the Coast Guard. The former Lighthouse Service which is as old as the United States nation, was amalgamated with the Coast Guard in July of 1940 and is now fairly well militarized.

Commander Frank Meals, Captain of the Port of Boston has an organization of about 700 men set up to protect the waterfront from disaster, whether by sabotage or accident. The Captain of the Port supervises the loading of all commercial shipments of explosives in the harbor, maintains patrols of the waterfront 24 hours a day from both land and water sides, inspects waterfront facilities for fire hazards, operates five fireboats and issues identification cards to waterfront workers. He also performs certain military functions in connection with commercial shipping.

In performing these duties the Captain of the Port has to work in close co-operation with military, naval, municipal and Port officials. Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority heads a committee of waterfront interests which has rendered effective service in reducing fire hazards. Coast Guard personnel and fireboats are closely co-ordinated with the Boston Fire Department under Chief Pope. In the past year the Coast Guard personnel in this area has increased tenfold—most of it for military duties.

Merchant Marine Benefits

Granting to seamen in the Merchant Marine the same rights and benefits available to the armed forces, is the object of legislation just introduced in the National House of Representatives. One bill resulted from a request by the Rhode Island Legislature that some action be taken to ease the lot of the merchant seamen, shipping interests here declared today. The benefits would include servicemen's insurance.

Leon Stone

Second Week-End Finds Fund Total Nearly Half Collected

The second week-end of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign to raise $7,800,000 finds subscriptions nearing the halfway mark.

Several groups, however, have gone far beyond half their quota, employees of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety setting a pace which promises to establish a new record in the drive. With several departments still unreported, the group already has subscribed 201.5 per cent of its quota.

The special gifts division, headed by Chairman Samuel Hoar, is still leading the way among the eight major groups, with 84 per cent of quota. In second place is the industrial division under Sinclair Weeks with 53 per cent, and in third position in the financial division, Chairman J. Reed Morss, with 47.2 per cent.

Among the 118 smaller units of the campaign, textiles of the industrial division is leading with 122 per cent.

Individual subscriptions of $500 or more announced today include:

$25,500—Anonymous
8,000—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ford
5,000—Anonymous (8)
4,766—Christian Science Committee (first report)
3,500—Anonymous (3)
1,500 Mrs. Jessie D. Hallowell
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Avery; Daniel R. Beggs; Faneuil Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. Geoge C. Lee, Jr.
900—Anonymous (2)
800—Lundell Charitable Trust
750—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hixon Meyer; Fred S. Sawyer
740—Anonymous
700—Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Pickman
650—Maxwell Shapiro
600—Anonymous (6); Mrs. Charles J. Gamble
500—Mrs. Frank Burgess; Miss Clara L. Harrington; Mr. and Mrs. Ramon A. Penn; Philip VerPlanck; Mrs. Lewis L. Wadsworth

Company subscriptions of $500. or more include:

$23,500—United Fruit Company & Revere Sugar Refinery
6,250—A. Shapiro, Inc.
4,500—Submarine Signal Company
3,600—Nashua Manufacturing Co.
3,500—Colonial Wood Company; Panther Panco Rubber Company
3,000—J. F. McElwain Company
2,500—James Lawrence & Company
1,500—Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co., Inc.
1,250—Hawkridge Brothers Company
1,200—J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc.
1,010—Edmund J. Rappoll Company, Inc.
1,000—Haffenreffer & Co., Inc.; Suncook Mills
975—Green Textile Associates
800—International Fabric Corporation.
750—Mass. Housing Assoc., Inc.
700—Wald Baram Company
650—A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. and England Walton
550—Cecil Kutz
500—French, Shriner & Urner Mfg. Co., N. C. Lyon & Co., Inc., Malden Evening News, Inc.; Massachusetts Machine Shop, Inc.; William Underwood Company

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Commission on Extension Courses
Courses Beginning Week of Feb. 1
The History of the Far East
The Psychology of Public Opinion
General Zoology
Tuition Fee, $2.50
For Catalogue
KIRkland 7600 Extension 362

Seed Potatoes Being Rushed For Maine Use

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Every available heating and refrigerating car east of Buffalo has been called in by New England railroads to meet the demand of Maine seed-potato shippers, in the interest of the war food program, the Office of Defense Transportation advised Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, yesterday.

Senator Brewster said he had been informed by Horace M. Wigney, assistant director of ODT's perishable freight service, that the agency would do "everything possible to get the seed potatoes to planters over the nation, as this co-operation is necessary to carry out the food program."

Maine farmers had appealed to Senator Brewster for relief from the shipping shortage. Maine produces 20 per cent of all the potatoes grown in the United States, and the seed potatoes are in great demand, Senator Brewster said.

Mr. Wigney told Senator Brewster he had conferred with the New England carriers in Boston, and that all available cars were being called in for Aroostook County growers from as far west as Buffalo.

The situation had been aggravated, Mr. Wigney said, by the fact that Maine's top potato-growing county — Aroostook — had shipped 3,000 more cars this year than in 1941. Some of the cars were sidetracked in Maine because of the inability of railroads to find labor to clear the ice in car bunkers, Mr. Wigney told Senator Brewster.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cold today with light snow; moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not so cold today with light snow.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:00 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 7:25 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:00 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 8:28 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Visitor Finds Whittier Home Not 'Snow-Bound' as of Yore

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Snowbound New England, diligently engaged yesterday in shaking off its wintry shackles, found many a "worldling," in the lines of the poet—

"Dreaming in thoughtful city ways
Of winter joys his boyhood knew."

Together with a Monitor Staff Photographer I visited the two-and-a-half-century-old homestead in East Haverhill, Mass., where John Greenleaf Whittier had penned his idyl of New England winter life, "Snow-Bound."

We found there that, although time had wrought many of its modernizing changes, the snows of 1943 apparently are just as dazzingly white as they must have been in the poet's boyhood days. Nothing seems to change snow.

The house, built years before by his ancestors, stood at that time withdrawn from the world, no neighbor in sight. And, to the snowbound Whittier:

"No welcome sound of toil or mirth
Unbound the spell, and testified
Of human life and thought outside."

But, today, the nearby busy highway echoes with the steady roar of passing traffic. The harsh "clankety-clank" of flopping tire chains mingles noisily with the warning blasts of motor horns. Swinging off this highway, we with Whittier,

". . . looked upon a world unknown,
On nothing we could call our own.
Around the glistening firmament,
No cloud above, no earth below,—
A universe of sky and snow!"

Amid these snowy surroundings, something akin to that old-time intense solitude seemed to possess us too, and

"We minded that the sharpest ear
The buried brooklet could not hear,
The music of whose liquid lip
Had been . . . companionship,
And . . . . . had grown
To have an almost human tone."

Beyond us, stood the old homestead, smoke curling lazily from its huge central chimney, telling of cozy warmth within. And, just as in Whittier's time,

"The white drift piled the window-frame."

Time long since had erased many of the "familiar sights"—the "clothes-line posts," and those places

". . . where sty or corn-crib stood,
Or garden wall, or belt of wood."

Even "the fenceless drift what once was road," had been early cleared by sturdy motor plows, making our pathways easy.

Yet, the snow was everywhere piled high, just as of old. And while it failed to clothe the bridle post "with loose-flung coat and high cocked hat," we did find, above the old well curb,

". . . the long sweep, high aloof,
In its slant splendor," seeming "to tell
Of Pisa's leaning miracle."

Across the way—the old barn, which once held "prisoned brutes within"—the same old barn from which

"The old horse thrust his long head out,
And grave with wonder gazed about."

We, in our turn, gazed about, with an almost hushed expectancy, as though we might hear again that lusty greeting of the cock, leading forth "his speckled harem."

Our thoughts even wandered to the oxen, "with their mild reproach of hunger," to

"The horned patriarch of the sheep,"
who
Like Egypt's Amun roused from sleep,
Shook his sage head with gesture mute,
And emphasized with stamp of foot."

Then, suddenly, we were brought to realize most forcibly that 1943's snows no longer bound, as they did in days of yore—

The mark of modern tire treads
Led forth from the open door.

Public Relations Institute Set Up By Salvation Army

From the trumpet and bass drum to "Institute of Public Relations"—marks the current gamut of Salvation Army publicity methods.

Salvation Army headquarters in Boston has announced its newly organized Institute for teaching modern techniques in public relations to member of the Corps. This is considered a far cry, indeed, to the time-hallowed method used by the Corps to gain converts. Sessions of the Institute are held on Saturday mornings at the Army's office at 41 Pearl Street, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Josephine Peirce will be guest speaker at the Feb. 4 meeting of the State Press and Publishing Committee at the Y. W. C. A. Miss Peirce will speak on "Writing Publicity for Women's Clubs."

Sunday

A recital will be given by Mary Bowen, soprano, and Carl Lamson, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, at 3 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts Mrs. Reed will speak on "European Embroideries" and Mrs. Willson will speak on "Baroque Painting" at 3 p. m. Miss Adlow will lecture in the Lecture Hall on "Art of Our Allies: Russia" at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

A film "Target for Tonight," will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

"What Kind of War Is This?" will be the subject of Harry A. Overstreet at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Willem Frank will give an organ recital at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

John Lindquist will give an Exhibition of Photography at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, at 10 a. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Eight Offices To Aid Easing Of Foods Lack

To aid in relieving temporary shortages of such foods as butter, coffee, meats, and canned goods, eight district offices have been set up in Massachusetts by the Federal Department of Agriculture, working through its Food Distribution Administration, of which John H. Sullivan, of Boston, is the State Supervisor.

Mr. Sullivan said this morning that area supervisors have been named as follows to head the district officers:

Lowell and Lawrence Area, which will include Haverhill: Frank G. Doherty.

Brockton, New Bedford and Fall River Area: Arthur A. Lloyd.

Worcester Area: William Herlihy.

Springfield and Greenfield, which will include Pittsfield: John E. Mahoney.

In each district, local committees representing food trades will be named.

Wardens Graduate

Graduation exercises for the first group of women volunteers in Back Bay to complete a course in air raid warden training under the direction of the Boston Committee on Public Safety will be held at 8 p. m. Monday in the parish house of the Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury Street. About 50 women will receive certificates from the committee.

Wellesley Claims Every Senior Can Obtain Positions

Claim was made today by Wellesley College's Placement Office that every senior of this year's class can be employed immediately upon graduation if she wishes.

The placement office added that "the problem for seniors now is not finding positions but selecting positions in which their individual abilities and interests are most productive."

As evidence of its claim that the employment situation is good the Wellesley placement office stated in its latest report to the board of trustees of the college that 74 per cent of the 1942 class were employed, or engaged in further study, by the beginning of 1943.

Among the 330 members of the 1942 class 46 are in industry, 25 are in the military services, and 19 are in government work. This is 27 per cent of the class now in these particular occupations as compared with 18 per cent in the class of 1941. Fifty graduates of the class of 1942 are in business, 20 are teaching, and seven are doing hospital work and medical research.

SAVE GAS
TO GUARD A SOLDIER'S LIFE

GAS is vital to making the weapons that give our boys "enough and on time." It's the Nation's number one fuel for heat-treating metals. That won't surprise you when you think of the unequaled speed, controlled heat, and flexibility that you know so well in cooking with gas right in your own kitchen.

Today, gas is needed in huge quantities by war industries in Greater Boston. This company must supply this tremendously urgent need.

Coal and oil required in the manufacture of gas must be transported over great distances and at the present time transportation problems are critical. To help insure a sufficient gas supply to keep war industries at top production, it is your patriotic duty — as long as the present fuel shortage exists—to use less gas.

In this way, you will help give that boy of yours—and his mates—all that it takes to win in the shortest possible time. And as you save gas now, you protect this vital service in your home and in the homes of 260,000 other families in Greater Boston.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN SAVE GAS NOW:

1. Do not use gas cooking oven or top burners for heating your kitchen.
2. Economize in cooking by having more one-dish meals, by keeping burners clean, and by using less water when cooking vegetables.
3. Reduce use of hot water. Repair leaking faucets. Take fewer baths.
4. If you have gas heating equipment, set thermostat at 65° during day and 60° at night. Prevent heat loss by insulation, storm windows, or weather-stripping.

We thank those thousands of customers who—in answer to our earlier requests—are using less gas in their homes during these unusual times.

Boston Consolidated GAS Company

GERSTEIN & COOPER CO.
Metal Fabricators
South Boston • Massachusetts

Economic Gain Forecast As Liquor Taxes Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—States relying on revenue from liquor taxes, which have climbed steadily since they reappeared in 1933, had better start thinking about a replacement tax if the ban on manufacture of distilled liquors is to continue for more than four years, warns the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

In spite of a big upward spurt in such taxes this year, reported in a survey just made by this association, there is no reason to expect the increase to continue, say its officers. State liquor tax revenues, as they see it, are headed for a probable decline in the period ahead.

While the tax administrators look at the future simply from the collector's standpoint, and do not undertake to measure possible economic gains from the reduced consumption of liquor, students of social conditions who make such appraisals see the loss in revenue as an indication of future profit in other directions which may in the end more than balance losses.

Liquor is notorious for running up the community's bills for accidents, prisons, institutional care of the victims of alcohol, dependency, police service, as well as for hampering industry with loss of manpower. If no more distilled liquor is manufactured after the present stocks run out—a period estimated as about four years—consumption and resultant drunkenness will drop to a point where there will be lower costs for institutions, police, care of dependents, and so on, these observers point out.

Hard to Predict

These adjustments are made gradually, however, and are not as easy to predict in dollars and cents as is the probable loss in liquor-tax collections. Tax collections stand on the books plainly, so that it is easy to see the money that liquor brings into the treasury, even though it is difficult to measure the many additional public costs which were entailed as a result of that liquor.

The vast amount of liquor consumed since repeal of prohibition is vividly shown in the figures compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators in this study.

The year just closing was a boom period for the whisky business, this survey shows. State liquor revenues went up 26.8 per cent in the first eight months of 1942 as compared with the corresponding period in 1941. "Easy money" in pay envelopes and booming business is given as the cause of increased consumption.

Yet even during the depression the trend of consumption, as indicated by all types of revenue from liquor—State and Federal taxes and local licenses—was rather steadily upward. All revenues from all types of intoxicating liquor in 1934, the first complete year of legal liquor after prohibition, amounted to about $594,000,000. This year, according to estimates, it will be about $1,500,000,000.

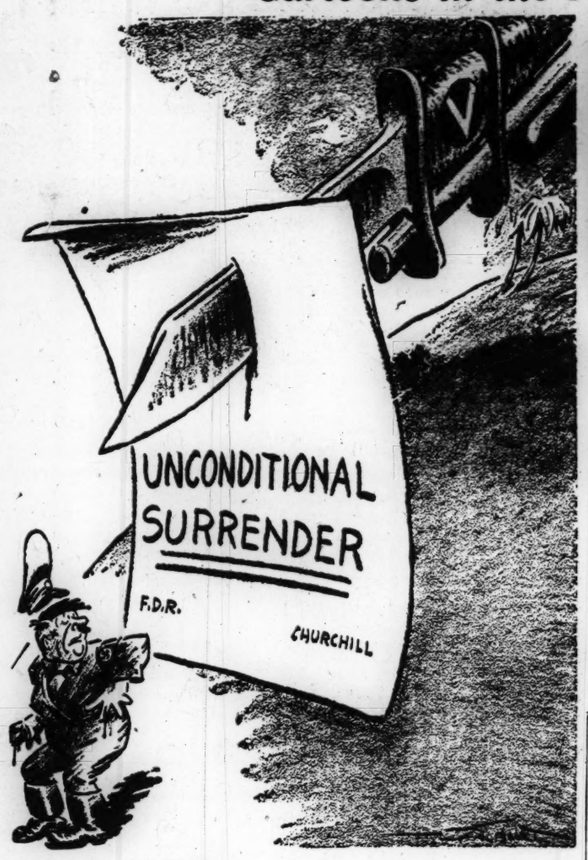
Gradual Increase

There has been a gradual climb since 1934, with the exception of two years. In 1938, revenues fell from $1,021,000,000 of the preceding 12 months to $947,000,000. The next year receipts had risen to something over $1,000,000,000, and in 1940 they were higher than they had ever been in the post-prohibition period. The year 1941 saw still further increases, revenues from all types of taxes on intoxicants amounting to $1,396,000,000. Now this year promises to top them all, with its billion and a half receipts.

Revenues from spirits cannot now be expected to continue their increase, however, point out the Tax Administrators, who are concerned in their official capacity only with the fiscal problems involved. The reason, they point out, is that present stocks of distilled liquor comprise the total supply for the war period. However, a larger consumption of wine is possible, and this could make up for some loss of revenue, they note.

"The States can just about gauge their revenue on distilled liquor for the next four years," the Federation observes. "Then they will have to look elsewhere for a replacement tax if the ban on manufacture continues."

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Talburt, New York World-Telegram

Right in Der Fuehrer's Face

Bangor Daily News

It's a Cold, Cold Hemisphere

Concern Over Time Taken For Repatriation Voiced

By Robert Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Uneasiness over the length of time consumed in the negotiations between the State Department and the Japanese Government over the repatriation of approximately 3,000 Americans still in Japanese-controlled areas of the Far East was voiced today in informed circles in New York interested in repatriation.

These sources, with year-long experience in the Far East, held that unless the United States comes to some agreement with Japan in the near future for the repatriation, the Nipponese will break off negotiations. In such a case, American internees would face dangers to health and life attendant upon long internment, they stressed.

Japanese Refuse

The State Department is known to have submitted to the Japanese a list of Nipponese subjects they were willing to exchange for Americans. The Department later announced that the Japanese refused the offer without explanation. In quarters here, however, it was held "logical to suppose" that the Japanese had indicated in their reply of refusal just who they wanted included on the list.

The crux of the situation was said to be that government intelligence agencies, with the support of some officials in the State Department, have balked at returning to their homeland some of those on the Japanese preferred list of "exchanges." They are, it was added, against sending back spies and technical experts who might carry vital war secrets from this country.

If the negotiations are dragged out much longer, the Japanese Government will see fit to break them off, thus sentencing several thousand American citizens to hardships until the end of the war, it was said. No military information which interned Japanese can carry back to Japan is worth this price, it was added.

Serious Plight

Undoubtedly some officials in the State Department are ready and anxious for repatriation, but there are others who do not realize fully the serious plight of interned Americans, it was said. Some of those opposed to conceding anything to Japan in this matter hold that the enemy is anxious for the exchange and will be the first to make a compromising move.

The Gripsholm, a Swedish vessal, made one exchange trip to the Far East last August, returning here with about 1,500 Americans. Expectation at the time was that the vessel would turn around and make another exchange voyage before Christmas. Meanwhile the Gripsholm is tied up at an East Coast port, running up a bill of thousands of dollars daily during the waiting period.

Most of the 3,000 Americans interned by the Japanese—a figure exclusive of those in the Philippines—are held in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking. About 1,500 of them are missionaries, the rest mostly business men. No negotiations are under way for repatriation of those in the Philippines, it was said.

Objectors Balk At Wages Going Into War Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The conscientious objectors in this war are fewer than in the last—about one in every 500 registrants—but their objections to fighting extend even to working for wages that might be spent in carrying on the war.

This was disclosed today by Col. Lewis F. Kosch, artilleryman from Continental, Ohio, Chief of the Selective Service System's Camp Operations Division. This unit operates 78 camps, or work projects, for the approximately 6,000 men who have been excused from military duty because of religious beliefs.

A total of 114 religious groups are represented in the "C. O." camps, counting the Mennonites, the largest group, as one. There are 28 different varieties of Mennonites.

Colonel Kosch said 60 per cent of the objectors are farmers, but that his division has been prevented from expanding two kinds of farm work projects for them because of a ruling by the Comptroller General that wages from such work must go into the Treasury's general fund.

The objectors, he added, take the position that since all Treasury money is available for the war effort they do not feel their work should involve earnings of that kind.

WANTED
Experienced Stenographer
Must Be a Christian Scientist
Box L-17
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

Steps Are Taken to Clarify Rules for Private Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—The House that Jack built was probably a good enough house, but private builders are wondering what Jack would have done had he faced problems which they face today under wartime restrictions. They wonder, in fact, if his house would have been built at all.

And while they are erecting new housing units at the rate of 12,500 a month, a rate several times that at which housing is being produced out of public funds, these private builders still are sometimes a little tangled up in the machinery that has developed around this field as it has been necessary to co-ordinate it with the war effort.

The Home Building and Home Owning Committee of the United States Savings and Loan League has just made a study of this machinery in an attempt to untangle the private builders, to clarify the factors which enter into a decision as to whether or not a house shall be built, right from the administrative desks in Washington, down to the lot in Wartown.

The War Production Board, the National Housing Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, and the War Manpower Commission, all figure in here somewhere, it is found.

No Financing Difficulties

The outstanding fact before the builders is that while 10 years ago financing was their big problem, today there are funds galore. The savings, building and loan associations and co-operative banks, for example, alone financed some $195,000,000 of new construction in 1942, and they have lots more money where that came from. The trouble today is to get the materials to build the houses with.

But right there they come up against a sort of counterfact—new houses are needed to accommodate the millions of war workers, which in turn are desperately needed to man the factories producing goods to prosecute the war.

This is the way it works out: The National Housing Agency estimates the needed number of new residential units for a given period, basing its conclusions on information from the War Manpower Commission, which has the job of pre-determining how many immigrant workers in a particular locality are going to have to have housing facilities.

Next the War Production Board, after counting the number of nails and planks available, tells the National Housing Agency how much of the nation's precious raw materials can be spared for new residences, so that enough will be left over for other things that are important, too, in the war effort, such as building the factories themselves.

Incidentally, in order to see that the materials it does spare are used to the best advantage, the WPB has put out a War Housing Manual to guide the builder within the strict limitations on design and materials.

WPB Lays Down Rules

Then, with word from the WPB about materials available, the NHA allocates to each critical war housing center its allowed number of new residential units. It stipulates how many shall be built with private, and how many with public, or Lanham Act, funds. These are subject to modification.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the line, the private builder, with plans maybe for 50 new houses, is busy with paper details. He works out his plans and submits them to the local FHA office to get permission to go ahead, and to see if priorities are to be had for the materials needed. The decision often depends not only on this permission and allocation of materials, but on the availability of local services and utilities, one of the several bottlenecks in this business.

When the builder's plans have been approved and his priorities granted, he must then go out and get those materials. Having a priority order doesn't mean that the stuff will be dumped at the location the next day, he has found.

Then, the next problem—labor. He will have to find workers who aren't already on assembly lines in war factories, or in the armed services. And so it goes.

"The private builder has," the League office here notes, "to invest time and money in a proposed project, which he may never get to build, yet his contribution to the war program is a significant one."

Prices and Your Purse

Only 8-Ounce Tins to Count

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 30

Your ration dates:

Sugar—Stamp No. 11 becomes valid Feb. 1; good for three pounds until March 15.

Coffee—Stamp No. 29 becomes valid for one pound of coffee Feb. 8; good for five weeks.

Fuel oil: Valid period for No. 4 coupon begins in Zone A, Feb. 2; Zone B, Jan. 31; Zone C, Jan. 27 and Zone D, Jan. 30.

Price Control

If you wonder whether Government price control has done any good, consult the Labor Department's statistics: They show living costs are up 22.1 per cent since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939. During the same period of the last war, they rose about 35 per cent.

Excess Cans

When you get Ration Book II, you will have to deduct points for all rationed canned goods you have at home in excess of five cans per person in the family. Predictions of a 10-can excess were too large.

You don't have to specify the contents of your stockpile. An eight point stamp will be deducted for each can, no matter what the content. Only cans of eight-ounce size and larger owned in the family will be counted.

Extra Milk Curb

Beginning Feb. 1, you can't get extra milk from your milkman on the spur of the moment. This restruction, explains Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, "will allow larger loads and conserve the time of the delivery man."

Don't Help Hitler

"To break a dish now is to help Hitler," says WPB, suggesting these ways to conserve china; especially in restaurants:

Avoid heating wash water above 170 degrees F.

Use mild washing powders, and no more than needed.

Avoid contact with soft metal, as aluminum or zinc, to keep china from becoming marked.

Avoid overheating on hot plates or in ovens.

"War conscious diners-out won't mind unmatched china or even a chip out here and there, if dishes are clean," the WPB advises.

Labeling Hit

Packers and distributors are telling the OPA that its new system of grade labeling, to be introduced for almost the entire 1943 pack of fruits and vegetables, won't work.

Such grades as U S. Grade A., U. S. Grade C., off-grade, choice or extra standard, will merely confuse most housewives, besides causing grocers plenty of concern, they say.

Fighters Get Butter

Why did Soviet Russia get 17,000,000 pounds of American butter and no oleomargarine last year? Story here is that the Russians once had a margarine made of whale oil that was no good, so they will have none of ours. Russian soldiers prefer to eat lard on their black bread—which some are doing.

'The Russians especially want some of their fats to be in the form of butter for their soldiers—the soldiers who are rolling back the Germans in subzero fighting," Mr. Wickard says, adding, "I am glad we could send it to them, and I am sure you are, too."

Paper Curtailed

After February there will be no more paper used for: Albums, card table covers, coasters and table mats, costumes, decorative novelties, confetti of tray covers.

Vegetarians?

Dogs are getting it coming and going in this war: First, dog food cans were outlawed. Now animal protein content of dried foods is being reduced. Pets may soon be reduced to eating the scraps off their master's table—if there are any scraps any more.

Flower Ceiling?

If you think fresh flowers are high, the answer is there's no price ceiling on them. OPA is now making a special study to determine whether price control should be extended to fresh flowers. Artificial flowers are controlled.

Reinforcement

Long staple cotton has been released to reinforce feet and garter tops of rayon stockings. In spite of the tight situation on finer grades of cotton, the move was considered wise because it is expected to increase rayon stocking durability more than 100 per cent. Rayon is needed for military tire cords and parachute lines.

Roosevelt Passes Milestone With Alertness Unimpaired

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt is 61 years old today and, as a sideline to directing America in its most titanic war, he still is setting precedents at a rapid pace.

That the passing of another year has not dimmed his eye for the dramatic and spectacular or made heavy inroads on his vigor was demonstrated by his epochal flight to Casablanca to chart 1943 war plans designed to force "unconditional surrender" on Germany, Italy and Japan.

Never before in wartime had an American Chief Executive set foot on foreign soil, or conferred in their home lands with heads of other nations, as he did on the way back from Africa with Presidents Barclay of Liberia and Vargas of Brazil.

Time has left its mark on the man. His hair is sparser and grayer and his face shows deeper seams. Yet the tremendous burdens of the Presidency have taken relatively little toll of his health. And in the year just ended, he has been bothered with fewer of his recurrent colds than in some less strenuous years.

For Mr. Roosevelt, the period between his sixtieth and sixty-first birthdays was perhaps as eventful as any in his career. It saw the development of the United Nations as the most formidable international union ever established.

It saw those nations shift from the defensive to the offensive, with the help of what the President has called a miracle of production in the United States. It saw the Japanese pressed back at points in the Pacific, an Anglo-American invasion of North Africa, and a colossal winter offensive sprung by Russia.

The year ahead might well be equally eventful. Mr. Roosevelt has promised that the Allies will strike and strike hard at the Axis triumvirate and that 1943 will see substantial advances along the rough roads to Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo. Where the blows will fall, of course, will not be disclosed ahead of time.

Through all the turbulence of war, with its transfer of emphasis from domestic to international problems, the President has paced himself well. Always able to relax and put his cares temporarily aside, Mr. Roosevelt has found time for chats with old friends, and evenings at the White House for books, his stamp collection or movies.

Then, still energetic, he has worked day and night when the exigencies of the moment demanded it.

The Chief Executive still displays a knack for coining a catchy phrase and an alertness at fending off "iffy" and pointed questions at press conferences. But, reflecting the gravity of the duties he shoulders now, the gay banter at those conferences has diminished.

With the President immersed in the issues raised by a global war, America observes his birthday as usual, with parties, balls and campaigns to raise funds to combat infantile paralysis, the affliction which once assailed him.

Birthday Greeting From Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 30 (AP)—A birthday message from President Lopez to President Roosevelt today hailed the United States for offering "soldiers, weapons, and ammunition to fight the enemies of liberty wherever they are found."

When the fate of democracy was shaken, the message said, Mr. Roosevelt activated "the prodigious resurgence of liberal principles which begin to triumph over what seemed to be the unconquerable political and military machine of the totalitarian states. . . .

"Your Excellency incorporated, amid universal skepticism and distrust, the ancient, simple, just and generous conceptions which originated in the United States and expanded throughout the world."

'No Gas, No Telephone' Gets Jury Conviction

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Jan. 30 (AP)—Carl H. Daubendiek, manager of the Jefferson Telephone Company, was convicted by a dictrict court jury yesterday on a charge of failing to transmit telephone messages speedily—in the "no gas, no telephone service" case.

Judge Bruce M. Snell said he would sentence Mr. Daubendiek on Feb. 4. The maximum penalty is one year in jail or $500 fine or both. Defense Attorney Guy C. Richardson indicated that he would seek a new trial.

Florida Seeks West Indian Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Claiming among other things that refusal of the War Manpower Commission to permit the importation of West Indian labor was hampering wartime farming in Florida, agriculturalists of this region have dispatched complaints to that effect to Washington.

The West Indian labor to which the complaints refer is the thousands of experienced farm laborers in the Bahamas who are willing to work in Florida fields whenever immigration barriers can be lifted. The War Manpower Commission has seemed to be on the verge of granting permission for the labor to be imported a number of times since last summer when the farmers first appealed for it, but so far the commission is still attempting to obtain the needed labor from domestic sources.

The labor-management committee of the WMC has now recommended to Commissioner Paul V. McNutt that if the supply of domestic labor is exhausted the West Indian labor should be imported.

Farm leaders estimate that 15,000 more laborers will be needed in the nine southernmost counties of Florida between now and June to harvest a normal crop which is at its peak during February and March. Six thousand additional cane-cutters will be needed in the sugar belt to harvest the cane crop and help to alleviate the national sugar shortage. This estimate does not include the extra labor needed for the principal citrus sections of Florida.

Dr. Rathbone Leaving N.Y.U. for Southern Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Henry B. Rathbone, dean of the School of Journalism at New York University from 1924 to 1941, has been appointed to the faculty of Washington and Lee University here for the second semester, as visiting professor of journalism.

He succeeds Robert M. Hodges, who recently accepted a position with the N. W. Ayer & Son advertising agency.

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BOSTON

Assistant Director Named For Civilian Defense Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the most recent developments on the New England Home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide and favorable reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

The appointment of Edwin B. Goodell, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., as Assistant Regional Director was announced today by United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area.

At the same time, Director Loughlin announced that Darcy Wilson of Rhode Island, had been named chief of the Civilian War Services Branch of the Regional Office.

Assistant Regional Director Goodell, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a well-known architect, and at the present time is Vice-President of the Boston Society of Architects. Mr. Goodell served in World War I as a Naval ensign.

A certified air raid warden, the new Assistant Director has attended courses in aerial bombardment protection at New York University and Northeastern University in Boston. He entered the Regional Office in May of 1942 as administrative officer.

The new chief of the Civilian War Services branch, Mr. Wilson, has been a member of the Regional Office staff since October, 1942. Prior to that he was acting regional consumer relations executive for the Regional Office of Price Administration.

Teeth in Act

A measure to put teeth into the Civilian Defense Act has been introduced in Vermont and referred to the House judiciary committee. It would authorize the Governor to use any of the property or resources of the State, or of any person or corporation, in event of emergency. It also provides for compensation for the owners, the Governor to fix the amount of remuneration.

Day-Care Centers

In co-operation with the State Council of Defense, a committee has been set up in Laconia, N. H., to provide needed care and services for the city's young from tots to teen-age. The tentative program calls for day-care centers for pre-school age children, services and recreation for elementary and junior high school pupils outside of school hours, fostering home counsel and a parent-infant counsel service.

Dimout Rules

The dimout regulations are causing some confusion in various parts of Rhode Island. Inspections by the Army have resulted in dissatisfaction with compliance in numerous instances, and in discord between municipal authorities and those powered with enforcement.

In Westerly, the town solicitor has filed an opinion that responsibility for obtaining evidence of violations rests with the Defense Council and not the police department.

In North Kingston, ARP wardens are maintaining night patrols to check on violations. They are not expected to order offenders to obey the regulations, but to report their findings to the council.

In contrast to the opinions in Rhode Island, an inspector of the Massachusetts registry of motor vehicles told an audience in Whitman that auxiliary police and wardens had plenty of authority behind them in their efforts to enforce the dimout.

And in Fall River, Mass., the city's blackout officer predicted court action against "repeat" violators.

Weymouth to End All WPA Phases

Weymouth Selectmen have voted to eliminate all phases of Work Projects Administration and food services, including distribution of milk at six cents a quart, after hearing testimony from Thomas J. Kelly, member of the local WPA committee, that numerous Weymouth families had been accepting WPA milk at six cents a quart from the community center for several months despite lucrative Fore River shipyard jobs held by the family heads.

Mr. Kelly, Weymouth highway superintendent, disclosed the purchase of the WPA milk at the low price by Fore River workers in a report in which he recommended that all phases of WPA be completely eliminated. The list of those obtaining milk during the past several months included 260 persons, many of whom were those having good jobs at local shipyards, Mr. Kelly said.

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Today's FM Programs

W6B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods
3:15 p. m.—Dvan Gale Songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vocal Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—OWI talk; Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Carlos Molina's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Exile Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "Sweethearts."

For Sunday, Jan. 31

W67B, Boston (47.6mc)

3:00 p. m.—News, Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—The Charioteers.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Gypsy Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—Music of the Americas.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Beverly Mahr; Paul Lavalle's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—Enjoy Yourselves.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Don Allen's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; band.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—Bob Strong's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Augustana College Choir.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.

Georg Szell Guest Leader For Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Georg Szell, making his first appearance in Boston, is acting as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Friday and Saturday concerts of this week. He chose to make his bow with this program: Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major; the conductor's orchestration of Smetana's First String Quartet, in E minor, and the same composer's symphonic poem, "The Moldau."

Mr. Szell, born in Budapest (but a Czech, according to the program book), has conducted orchestras and opera in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Scotland and America. Directing with a baton and without a score yesterday, he established himself at once as a leader of authority, with clearly defined ideas of the music he was conducting, and the technique to obtain the realization of those ideas from the orchestra. He was warmly applauded by both audience and players.

Mr. Szell's conception of the Schubert symphony is strongly individual. He was very free in his tempi and dynamics, and even in the use of rubato and ritards. He took liberties also with the phrasing; so much so that at times they amounted to rephrasing. Much of the time the orchestra was so hushed that definition was lost. The introduction to the first movement and the Trio of the Scherzo were taken at too deliberate a pace, and the climaxes were not well built.

Now this symphony is above all else a song. It is best played with least interpretation. Yesterday it was over-interpreted. In fact there was so much fussing with small details that the symphony was not clearly revealed as an entity and its long lyric line was lost in a maze of minor lyric distortions.

The orchestration of the Quartet, "From My Life," was heard for the first time at these concerts. In making the transcription Mr. Szell was fully aware of "all the arguments against arranging the works of a great composer," but in this instance, he explains in a note in the program book, he felt that the string quartet was inadequate to express the composer's musical thought.

The explanation is not very convincing, for if the composer was thinking orchestrally, there was nothing to prevent him from writing a symphonic poem. And this hearing of the orchestral version sounded precisely like an orchestration of a piece for string quartet. Incidentally, the reading of it suffered from the same faults that had been evident in the symphony. Perhaps these faults are emphasized by the violent exertions of the conductor on the stand.

Mr. Szell was more successful with "The Moldau." Here was a piece that was written for orchestra, a piece moreover rich in melody and bright in color. There were exaggerations in the reading, and the work would have sounded better if it had been allowed to flow naturally, but the performance was effective.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, February 1
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 31

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Jan. 31

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Orchestra, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Women's War" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

For Sunday, January 31

London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—7 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra; Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—American Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:10 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Jan. 31—Sugar stamp No. 10 good through this date for three pounds.

Jan. 31—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid on this date in Zone B.

Feb. 1—Sugar stamp No. 11 valid through Mar. 14 for three pounds.

Feb. 2—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid in Zone A.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

More College Women Sought for Plane Jobs

War Activities in New England

More college women who have finished a course in algebra are being sought by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, major builder of airplanes and parts, for its new "cadette" program, to train aeronautical engineers.

In releasing the names of New England women who already have been selected, the Corporation pointed out that the 10-month course begins Feb. 15, with graduates to replace men engineers at various plants. While under training, "cadettes" receive "tuition, room and board free, plus a nominal salary," it was disclosed. Applicants should be 18 years of age or more and should have at least sophomore standing in college.

The program is being administered at Cornell University, Pennsylvania State College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Iowa State College, and the University of Texas. The plan is being administered from company offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Those already selected from this area include: Faith Beecher of Holden, graduate of Wellesley College and graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reporting to Rensselaer; Margaret Butler of Brookline, major in arts and science at Bennington College, reporting to Cornell; Annella P. Card of Holbrook, major in home economics at Massachusetts State College, to Cornell; Helen E. Cromwell, Weymouth, science major at M. S. C., to Cornell; Margaret Daylor, home economics major at M. S. C., to Rensselaer; Barbara Howe, architecture major at M. I. T., to Penn State; and Beatrice Christian, East Dedham, University of New Hampshire, to Rensselaer.

Widely Traveled

If Corporal Henry Hirsh of an antiaircraft outfit at Camp Edwards ever goes into action in North Africa and the Mediterranean area, the scenery will all be old stuff to him. For five years as a New York tourist agent, he traveled to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Casablanca, Algiers, Tunisia, Tripoli, Sicily and Italy, as well as Switzerland, France and England.

Gen. Italo Balbo, later Governor of Italian Libya, was host to his touring parties many times, he reports. Other world figures he has seen on his travels include Hitler and Mussolini, whom he saw together in 1938 in Italy, reviewing troops and ships as well as conferring. (Wonder if Corporal Hirsh told his clients he arranged that show without extra charge?)

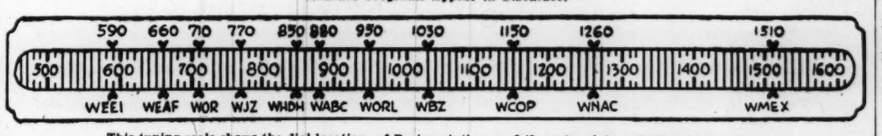
Officers From Ranks

Fully one third of the Army's officers today have come up from the ranks by way of the Officer Candidate Schools, it was reported at Fort Devens recently. With the current procurement program requiring almost all new officers to be O. C. S. graduates, the bulk of the 13,561 O. C. S. graduates got their commissions in the past six months. Most of the graduates are now first lieutenants, 397 are captains, seven are majors, and one a lieutenant colonel.

Half the present officer strength came from the National Guard and Organized Reserves, while the rest, aside from the O. C. S. graduates, are either Regular Army officers or civilians who were granted direct commissions.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today: Aline MacMahon, Barbara Weeks Hollywood"; drama	News Service; Bond Wagon Quiz; National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News; Man on the Farm; Man on the Farm; News Dave Rose's Orchestra	Army-Navy House Party; Army-Navy House Party; Musical Roundup; Musical Roundup	Monitor Views the News; The Pepper Shaker; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal; 1:15 Country Journal; 1:30 News Service; 1:45 Radio Bulletin	Air Express Music; Consumer talk; "Lone Star Ramblers"; Fishermen's Program	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.; Marimba; songs; strings; All Out for Victory; News Service	News Service; Coast Guard on Guard; Macalester College Choir; Macalester College Choir	Council for Democracy; Italian Melodies; Parade of Bands; Parade of Bands
2:00 News; John G. Winant; Jos. C. Grew; 2:15 Spirit of '43; 2:30 Spirit of '43; 2:45 Spirit of '43	Metropolitan Opera: Gounod's "Faust"; Raoul Jobin; Licia Albanese; Ezio Pinza;	"Musical Matinee"; Dr. Frank Black, conductor; "Musical Matinee"; The Family at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup; Lani McIntire's Orch.; Mutual Goes Calling; Mutual Goes Calling	Melody Mystery Contest; Melody Mystery Contest; Light Classics; Music; News Service
3:00 Talk; United Stand; 3:15 United We Stand; 3:30 Hello from Hawaii; 3:45 Hello from Hawaii	John Charles Thomas; Wilfred Engelman; Lucille Browning; Sir Thomas Beecham, cond.	Army-Navy "E" Award; Army-Navy "E" Award; News; Orchestra; Charles Dant's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra; Concert Orchestra; Shady Valley Folks; Shady Valley Folks	Hawaiian Music; Popular songs; Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Joseph C. Harsch; 4:15 Salute from London; 4:30 "Calling Pan-America"; 4:45	Metropolitan Opera: Gounod's "Faust"; Metropolitan Opera: Gounod's "Faust";	James Landis, OCD, talk; Matinee in Rhythm; Music of the Americas; Music of the Americas	Bob Stanley's Orchestra; Bob Stanley's Orchestra; Sports program; Sports program	Harry James's Orch.; Woody Herman's Orch.; Gordon Jenkins' Orch.; Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra; 5:15 Artur Rodzinski, conductor; 5:30 Cleveland Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: "Faust"; Orchestra; Joe Rines's Orchestra; Mass. Fed. Music Clubs	Dramatic sketch; Dramatic sketch; Beverly Mahr, songs; Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board; with Glen Gray's Orchestra; songs; Navy Bulletin Board	Russ Morgan's Orchestra; Glen Miller's Orchestra; Vaughn Monroe's Orch.; News reports
6:00 News comments; 6:15 Song Shop; 6:30 Frazier Hunt; 6:45 The World Today	Newscast; Income Taxes; Dinner Concert; Message of Israel; Message of Israel	News; Sports Reporter; Dinner Music; Sports; Mrs. Tobin, Int.; News Service	News Service; Press Roundup; Music; Musical Rendezvous; Music; Air Raid; Music	Dinner Music; Sports; Russian Relief; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Sports of the Day
7:00 Abe Lyman's Orch.; songs; comedy; 7:15 songs; comedy; 7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"; 7:45	Harry De Angelis' Orch.; Sammy Dale's Orchestra; Mystery Drama; Mystery Drama	Noah Webster Says: quiz show; H. McGuarrie; Ellery Queen: detective dramatization; guests	Carlos Molina's Orch.; Carlos Molina's Orch.; Milt Herth's Orchestra; Talk; Arthur Ravel's Or.	"March to Victory"; News Service; Robert Benchley, Int.; Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and Crumit quiz; 8:15 Hobby Lobby; 8:30 Hobby Lobby; 8:45 Hobby Lobby: News	Roy Porter, news; Boston Symphony Orch.; George Szell, conductor; Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Abie's Irish Rose"; comedy serial; 'Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	American Eagle Club in London: variety show; "This Is the Hour"; orchestra; songs	Ann Nigro, pianist; Tommy Carr's Orchestra; Uncle Bill: talk; Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; 9:15 Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists; 9:30 "Saturday Night	George Szell, conductor; Edward Tomlinson, news; Horace Heidt's Orch.; Orchestra; songs	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers; "Can You Top This?"; comedy quiz	Chicago Theater; Marion Clair; Virginia Haskins; Walk Knight; Earl Wilkie; Orch.; speaker	Classical Album; Borodini; Prince Igor, dances of Polovtsian Maidens; Classical Album; Olympics-Ballfore Coastguard Hockey Game; News
10:00 Serenade"; music; 10:15 Soldiers With Wings; band; g'sts; 10:30 News; World War II	John Gunther, news; "Salute to President"; Var. Show; L. Howard; Fishermen's Program	Sports Newsreel; guest; Dick Powell, songs; Eyes-Ears of Air Force; Dance music	John B. Hughes, news; "Saturday Night Bond Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks; Dance orchestra	Todd Grant, news; U. S Army Recruiting; Day's End: music; Day's End: News
11:00 News; Everybody's Church: Defense; 11:15 Invitation to Learning; guests; 11:30	Park Street Church Services; Park Street Church Services;	News: Rhapsody of the Rockies; orchestra; Harmony Hall; Olivio Santora, songs	Services from Cathedral Church of St. Paul; Services from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	er Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
12:00 News Service; 12:15 "Womanpower"; 12:30 Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir; 12:45	Weekly War Journal; Weekly War Journal; Studio speaker; Studio speaker	Neighborhood Call; Ramin & Bauer, pianists; News Service; Eve Witness News: dr.	Stanley Dixon, news; Musical Interlude; "Symphonietta"; "Symphonietta"	News report; "Romance in Music"; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window; 1:15 Piano Club of Air; 1:30 News Service; 1:45 Col. Stoopnagle; quiz	Music of the Masters; Music of the Masters; Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song	"That They Might Live"; Red Cross dramatization; Dave Rose's Orchestra; News Service	News Service; Concert Album; Lutheran Hour; Lutheran Hour	"Balbo"; drama; Concert Melodies; Joseph Tall's Hour; Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Those We Love"; 2:15 dramatic sketch; 2:30 World War Review; 2:45 World News; Music	Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song; Harry Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist	Univ. of Chicago Round-table: "Foreign Policy"; John Charles Thomas: orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program; Religious program; Religious program; Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase; Prof'sional Women's talk; Scottish Rite Program; talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic: Bruno Walter, con.; 3:15 N. Y. Philharmonic: Bruno Walter, con.	News Service; "You and the War"; Boston University Vespers; speakers; chorus	News: Musicale; World News Parade; 'The Army Hour'; drama; speakers; band; choir	Reviewing Stand: "Your Boss in Wartime"; Quiz of Two Cities; Quiz of Two Cities	Mass. Institute of Technology Graduation Exercises; Speakers; E. Power Biggs, organist
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic: 4:15 Bruno Walter, con.; 4:30 Andre Kostelanetz Or.; Mar. Lawrence	Terry O'Toole, songs; Terry O'Toole, songs; Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, songs	"The Army Hour"; "The Army Hour"; "Fireside Melodies"; Rakov's Orchestra; songs	Religious program; Religious program; Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	Religious program; Religious program; Olympics-Ballfore Coast Guard Hockey Game
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; chorus; or. 5:15 Wm. Shirer, news	Moylan Sisters, songs; Newscast; Musical Steelmakers; Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orchestra: Arturo Toscanini, conductor; NBC Symphony Orch.	Augustana College Choir; Upton Close, comments; "The Shadow"; drama; "The Shadow"; drama	Religious program; Religious program; Religious program; Religious program
6:00 Edward R. Murrow; 6:15 "Dear John"; 6:30 Sergt. Gene Autry; drama; 6:45	Tremont Temple Twilight Services; Metropolitan Opera Auditions: W. Pelletier	"Yankee Yarns"; United War Fund Drama; 'The Great Gildersleeve'; comedy drama	"First Nighter"; drama; "First Nighter"; drama; News Service; Across the Footlights	Irish Music; Dinner Music; Religious program; Religious program
7:00 "Commandos"; dr.; 7:15 "Commandos"; dr.; 7:30 "We, the People"; 7:45 guests; orchestra	News commentator; Sportscast; "Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley, m. c.	Jack Benny and company; guest orchestra; Bandwagon: Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Religious program; Religious program; "Stars and Stripes in Britain"; reports	Park Street Church Services; Central Baptist Church Services
8:00 Orson Welles: "Hello, Americans"; 8:15 "Crime Doctor"; drama; News; 8:30	Earl Godwin, News; Gypsy Strings; Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	Edgar Bergen; Charlie McCarthy; Dr. Smeche; "One Man's Family"; "One Man's Family"	American Forum of the Air: "Who We Blame Only the Nazis?"; Gabriel Heatter, news	Central Baptist Church Services; Classical Album; Bizet's Jeux D'Enfant, bal. mus.
9:00 Radio Readers Digest: drama; music 9:15 Fred Allen and Co.; 9:30 Oscar Levant; 9:45	Walter Winchell; "The Parker Family"; Hollywood Reporter; Dorothy Thompson	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale; American Album of Familiar Music	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; Old - Fashioned Revival Hour;	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program; 10:15 News; Defense; 10:30 "Your Income Tax"; 10:45	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director; "Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra and chorus; Religious program; Religious program	J. B. Hughes, comments; Leo Cherne, "Impact"; "This Is Our Enemy"; drama; orchestra; guest	They, Too, Liked Music; They, Too, Liked Music; News Service; Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00 News; E. Severeid; 11:15 "Lest We Forget"; 11:30 Report to Nation; 11:45 Report to Nation	News; "Dark Decade"; Recorded dramatization; "Star Production," dr.; Newscast	News Service; Cesar Searchinger: news; Unlimited Horizons; Unlimited Horizons	News Service; Air Raid; Dance Orch.; 'Answering You': British Govt. Officials' Program	U. S Army Recruiting; Day's End: music; Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 Defense; Music; 11:15 "Second Husband"; 11:30 "Bright Horizons"; 11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Breakfast Music; Breakfast Music; Memory Lane: Music; Memory Lane: Music	"Road of Life," sk.; "Vic and Sade," sk.; "Snow Village"; sketch; "David Harum"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard; Karl Zomar's Scrapbook; Yankee House Party; Yankee House Party	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Graduation Exercises: Speakers; Music
12:00 Kate Smith, talk; 12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch; 12:30 "Helen Trent"; 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Newscast; Bond Wagon Quiz; National Farm and Home; Victory Gardens	News; Hum and Strum; Chet Gaylord, songs; Marjorie Mills, women's program	Boake Carter, news; George and Dixie; Civilian Defense: Music; Musical Roundup	Monitor Views the News; News Service; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"; 1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.; 1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.; 1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Washington Commentary; Edward MacHugh, hymns; "Winter Serenade"; Fishermen's Program	News; Agricultural News; Aunt Jenny; sketch; Big Sister; sketch; News Service	News Service; Lester Huff and Trio; News; Fashion talk; Cedric Foster, news	Council for Democracy; Italian Melodies; Curtain Time; Margaret Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama; 2:15 Serial drama; 2:30 We Love and Learn; 2:45 Pepper Young'; sk.	Home Topic Talks; Mystery Chef; food facts; Air Express Music; Stella Unger: Hollywood	"Light of the World"; "Lonely Woman"; sketch; "Guiding Light"; sketch; Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup; "Yankee Kitchen"; "Yankee Kitchen"; Mutual Goes Calling	Melody Mystery Quiz; Melody Mystery Quiz; Leatherneck Parade; News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.; 3:15 News Service; 3:30 Snapshots; "Post"; 3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Give Us This Day"; dr.; Air Express Music; Ted Malone: Book Ends; "Seth's Village Canteen"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch; "Ma Perkins"; sketch; 'Pepper Young's Family'; "Right to Happiness"	Mutual Goes Calling; "Uncle Sam"; OWI prog.; Shady Valley Folks; Shady Valley Folks	Hawaiian Music; Popular Music; The Limerick Market; The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service; 4:15 Across the Caribbean; 4:30 The Family Front; 4:45 Del Castillo, organ	Newscast; Air Express Music; Club Matinee: variety; Club Matinee; News	"Backstage Wife"; sketch; "Stella Dallas"; sketch; "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch; "Widder Brown"; sketch	News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; Variety show with Bob Trendler's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.; Tommy Tucker's Orch.; Orrin Tucker's Orchestra; Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; 5:15 Date Book; Follies; 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies; 5:45 Ben Bernie: music	Air Express Music; "Hop Harrigan"; sketch; Jack Armstrong; sketch; "Captain Midnight"; sk.	"When a Girl Marries"; "Portia Faces Life"; "Just Plain Bill"; sketch; "Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee; Sports Matinee; Junior Newscaster; "Superman"; sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra; Billy Payne, tenor; Billy Payne, tenor; News Service
6:00 News comments; 6:15 Concert in Rhythm; 6:30 Walt Cassel, songs; 6:45 The World Today	"Terry & the Pirates"; Terry O'Toole, songs; Terry O'Toole, songs; Newscast	News; Sports Reporter; Jack Dalton, songs; Network Program; Music; Lowell Thomas	News Service; Press Roundup; Sports; News from Abroad; Music; Air Raid; Music	Dinner Music; Sports; Income taxes; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"; 7:15 Orson Welles, drama; 7:30 "Blondie"; sketch; 7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	Col Stoopnagle; Sports; Sammy Dale's Orchestra; "The Lone Ranger"; Western dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra; News of the World; 'Holcomb & Whipple'; sk.; "ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Milton Herth's Trio; Concert Album; John Barry, comment	March to Victory; News Service; "How About It, Girls?"; Navy Yard Show
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz; 8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz; 8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"; 8:45 music; Cecil Brown	Earl Godwin, news; Lum 'n' Abner; "True or False"; quiz; "True or False"; quiz	Cavalcade of America; Cavalcade of America; Marg. Speaks, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Sizing Up the News"; The Barries; Willard Trio; "Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; drama	Navy Yard Show; Richard Salinger, news; WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
9:00 Theater: Hal Peary; 9:15 Una Merkel; Beaulah Bondi in "The Showoff"	"Counterspy"; espionage drama; Joe Reichman's Orch.; Joe Reichman's Or.; Talk	"Great Artists"; Helen Traubel; Orchestra; "Dr. I. Q. Quiz"; "Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Gabriel Heatter, news; News Service; A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board; guest panel	Classical Album: Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 6 (Pathetique); Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Bette Davis in "Dodsworth"; 10:15 Civilian Defense; 10:30 News; World War II	Raymond Gram Swing; Gracie Fields, com, songs; Basin Street Chamber Music Society; orchestra	Josephine Antoine; Rheinhold Schmidt; or. World's Most Honored Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Raymond Clapper, news; "Our Morale"; D. Pardue; Paul Schubert, news; Music That Endures	News Service; Defense; Pete Herman's Orchestra; "You Shall Have Music"; "You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News: Wm. Shirer; 11:15 Rideout; Master Works of Music; 11:30 Music; Dance Orch.	Dance orchestra; Harry De Angelis' Orch.; Fishermen's Program; Sportscast; News	News; Songs; Defense; What Can I Do?; drama; Lands of the Free: Inter-American Un. of Air	News Service; Bob Strong's Orchestra; "Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann	Woody Herman's Orch.; Horace Heidt's Orchestra; Day's End: music; Day's End: News

TOMORROW AT 2:30

TUNE IN

The Westinghouse Program

STARRING

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

America's greatest baritone acts as Master of Ceremonies and sings the great, familiar songs beloved by all America.

JOHN NESBITT, *master storyteller*
MARK WARNOW *and his orchestra*
THE LYN MURRAY CHORUS

DON'T MISS IT!

STATION WBZ, NBC Network AT 2:30 P. M. EASTERN WAR TIME

MUSIC YOU LOVE—MUSIC YOU KNOW—MUSIC YOU'LL THRILL TO!

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30

'Grove' Tragedy Brings 38 Bills To Legislature

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A survey just completed of all bills filed for consideration by the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature disclosed 38 petitions growing out of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

These bills include such subjects as abolition of revolving doors, restriction of the number of persons allowed in places where liquor is served, fire drills in places of public gatherings, automatic sprinkler systems for places of public resort, more rigid regulations for inspection of wiring, more adequate fire inspections of public places, and codification, revision, and amendment of laws pertaining to construction and maintenance of buildings in Boston.

Two of the bills stemming from the Grove fire were filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. One of them (H 706) seeks legislation clarifying and amending existing provisions of law with respect to fire prevention and the other (H 993) calls for appointment of a special commission to investigate and study laws relating to public safety with special reference to laws dealing with licensing, inspection of buildings, and fire prevention.

Largest single class of bills filed was that pertaining to individual cities and towns such as, for example, a bill adopted yesterday instructing the Selectmen of Bedford to submit to the voters at the regular town election in March a question of permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages in packages in that town. The question lost at the regular State election by a tie vote.

Although most classifications fell off this year as a result of the war effort some others increased for the same reason, such as the 70 bills effecting members of the armed forces or their families.

A breakdown of bills filed by categories shows the following totals:

Agriculture 15; airports 5; American Legion and veterans 30; armed forces 70; banks 60; civil service 46; Cocoanut Grove 38; conservation 10; counties 15; education 37; elections 58; health 63; individual cities and towns 227; housing 8; insurance 59.

Labor 45; lawyers 119; lotteries 11; motor vehicles 29; municipal finance 15; oil-fuel 10; Old-Age assistance 51; pensions 44; personal resolves 33; public works 37.

Racing 28; resolves for special studies 33; State salaries 54; taxation 133; tenure 12; transportation 9; unemployment 36; water supply 4; welfare 15; workmen's compensation 30; zoning and planning 6; miscellaneous 235.

Debt on Toboggan

Governor Saltonstall's debt reduction program, which began with his first inauguration in 1939, has seen the State's net debt drop from $40,685,000 at the start to a little over $11,500,000, a compilation of debt figures shows.

If the Governor's recommendations for a further retirement of indebtedness is carried out in the next two years, the debt should drop to a figure slightly over $3,000,000 at the end of June, 1945.

The budget message, however, recommended a new bond issue of $3,000,000 for improvements to the Commonwealth Airport at East Boston, which would double that balance, even if no other bond issues were authorized for this biennium.

Biggest cut in the State's debt was made in the first year of Governor Saltonstall's administration, when more than $9,000,000 was paid out by the State to retire debt. The following year bonds worth $8,800,000 were retired.

During the first four year's of the present Administration only a little more than $2,500,000 in new bonds were issued.

The Governor's recommendation for retirement of debts in the next two years calls for payment of about $7,500,000 off the debt total.

John Bond

Junior Guard's Status Discussed

The Junior State Guard, even though as military as was first proposed to the current State Legislature, should come under the State's Committee on Public Safety, declared Dr. Henry M. Landesman, a chief backer of the proposal, today in pointing out that the measure is being considered Tuesday by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

The bill, introduced by Representative Henry L. Shattuck who defeated Dr. Landesman in the last election, originally proposed it should come under the State Adjutant General. The Committee can recommend either division of the State Government as the administrative head.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 29
2,000 gallons	1072
1,500 gallons	804
1,000 gallons	536
500 gallons	268

Dutch Consul and Family

By a Staff Photographer

The van Panhuys in Boston

Acting Consul for the Netherlands John AE A. van Panhuys, with Mrs. van Panhuys and their two children, Ilona, left, and Elske.

Boston's 'Winning' New Consul And His Interesting Family

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John AE. A. van Panhuys, Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Boston, is describable only in superlatives, try as one may to avoid them. He is the tallest, quietest, mildest, and most winning man Boston can expect to welcome for many a long day.

He arrived in Boston a fortnight ago, having been transferred to the Hub from a post at Maracaibo, Venezuela, where he had been stationed as consul for 4½ years. From tropics to New England in midwinter was a considerable leap, and Mr. van Panhuys thinks he is going to like Boston—"all except your weather."

It has been a fairly long time since the Netherlands Government has had a Hollander here as its consul. The last one was Nicolas van Velzen, who passed on in June, 1941. In the interim, Theo K. Hebert, a New Englander, has served as acting consul.

The new consul—he is not officially that yet, as he has not yet presented his credentials formally to Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin—has been in the consular service of his country virtually all his business career up to now. The list of cities of the world in which he has been stationed includes Mexico City, Paris, Monte Carlo, Innsbruck, Nuremberg, and Maracaibo. He speaks excellent English, but, as he says, "Nobody but a Dutchman can speak the Dutch language, so we have to learn everyone else's language."

To Draw Nations Closer

Except for a brief period in 1918 when he was crossing the continent to take up his post at Mexico City, this is Mr. van Panhuys' first visit to the United States. Although the duties of a consul in peacetime are usually merely commercial, in wartime they become diplomatic as well, and Mr. van Panhuys said yesterday he hoped during his stay here to make his country better known to the American people and to do his bit to improve relations between the two countries. "We have very much in common," he said, "and it should not be too difficult a task for us to get on well together."

Mr. van Panhuys, with all Dutchmen, is proud of the part the Netherlands Merchant Marine is playing in the war effort. Hundreds of Dutch ships, some of them less than 250 tons register, he says, are carrying war materials to wherever they are most urgently needed today as part of the United Nations merchant service. He predicts that Holland's merchant marine will have a difficult time after the war, because of its losses, which have been many. Before the war began, Holland's merchant marine ranked third in size, with only Britain and Japan topping it.

In a way, it should be useful that a consular officer has been transferred from the West Indies directly to a post in New England, for the two areas have been closely knit by trade for centuries. Mr. van Panhuys says the island of Curaçao has become a little metropolis, what with the importance of the petroleum that is taken from the vast oil lakes of Maracaibo and refined and stored at Curaçao and Aruba, and the resultant wave of prosperity.

"In recent months," he says, "Curaçao and Aruba have been in the fighting line. Enemy submarines have made several fruitless attempts to destroy their oil refineries, only to find to their chagrin that the islands are too well protected by Dutch and American naval forces."

Bauxite Booms Surinam

Surinam in Dutch Guiana has also boomed, he says, with the increasing need of bauxite ore which is mined in that area in large quantities. He thinks Surinam is going through a transition period of great development of its rich resources and that after the war it will be in better shape economically and commercially than it has for many generations.

As for Holland itself and the people remaining there under the Nazi yoke, the new Consul says they still possess an "unconquerable will to get rid of the hated oppressor, whatever his name, Nazi, German, Italian, or Japanese."

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Unlike her husband, blonde, attractive Mrs. John AE. A. van Panhuys was delighted with the snowstorm which followed close upon their arrival in Boston. She is "keen" about skiing and is looking forward to doing some while in New England—after they get settled, of course, which they were in the process of doing at 85 Pinckney Street yesterday.

The new acting Consul from the Netherlands and his family are taking a furnished apartment for the time being. Its location, facing historic Louisburg Square, is highly intriguing to Elske and Ilona, the daughters of the family, for they have been diligently "studying up" on American history.

Although they have lived in several countries and on two continents, this is the first time Mrs. van Panhuys and her daughters have been in the United States. They came by rail from Mexico City, after flying there from Maracaibo, in order to see more of the country than they could by plane. Mostly they were impressed by the "tremendous distances." "It seemed as if we'd never get there," Mrs. van Panhuys laughed.

Enjoy Museums Again

They arrived in New York on New Year's Eve. On first sight the girls were a bit disappointed. They had expected New York to be all skyscrapers. They had also looked forward to seeing many of the old masters in the museums, but found them put away for the duration. The opera, however—their first—was a never-to-be-forgotten thrill, and they were enchanted with the Museum of Natural History.

Life in Venezuela was pleasant enough, but the new consul's wife is distinctly glad to be in Boston. Because of the intense heat in Maracaibo, the girls were sent to San José, Costa Rica, for two and a half of the four years their father was stationed in Venezuela. Their mother was with them for a year of that time and her mother took care of them for the rest.

Elske, who was born in Monte Carlo, and Ilona, who was born in Innsbruck, Austria, have never been to school, except for a brief time in the Netherlands, and they are eager to attend regular school here. They have always received their study programs from an English Correspondence School run by the Parents' National Educational Union and Mrs. van Panhuys has been their teacher. She confesses she will miss their lessons together.

Put Emphasis on Education

Education is a subject close to the heart of Mrs. van Panhuys, and her goal has been to bring up her daughters as citizens of the world. "I think education is more a matter of character building than of stuffing knowledge into a person," she stated with conviction. She believes children should have a good, broad general education and that they should not be made to specialize too early, lest they miss altogether the things that might interest them most.

The girls speak fluent Spanish and German as well as Dutch and English. Their mother, who is Scotch by birth, confesses that she does not speak fluent Dutch, though she has no trouble understanding and reading it. English is the language generally used in their home.

Mrs. van Panhuys is looking forward to helping with war work in Boston. She was active in Red Cross and United Nations Relief in Maracaibo. All the books and magazines collected for shipment to Dutch soldiers and sailors in Curaçao were packed in her home.

All Dutch and Dutch-American citizens of Boston will have an opportunity to meet their new acting consul and his family at a reception given by the Consulate at the Hotel Vendome next Saturday. Ilona and Elske will be hostesses to the younger members of the community.

Next Week's Events Among Women's Clubs

Monday

Daughters of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts—The Rev. Walton E. Cole, speaker, "American Heritage," presented by Mrs. William J. Tyler. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, presiding. Tea hostess, Mrs. Charles Wilde Stevens. Hotel Vendome, 3 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Mrs. Ellis Speares, speaker, "Legislation From a Woman's Point of View." United War Fund movie. Mrs. William A. Lamb, president; Mrs. Cora Butler Conant, program chairman. Music by Miss Constance Hall. 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Anauta of Baffin Land, speaker, Mrs. Francis C. Bates, hostess, assisted by Mrs. C. John Walters, 2:15 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Mrs. Mary Timmins, speaker, "Genteel Behavior." Junior Woman's Club in charge, Miss Mildred Hayes, program chairman. Community Hall, 2 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—War Service and Citizenship program, Mrs. Theodore E. La Fayette in charge. Accordion music by Philip Claff. Dr. Theodore E. La Fayette, speaker, "The Road Back Home." Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson, president. Unitarian Parish Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Character sketch of Harriet Beecher Stowe by Gertrude Beatty, 2 p. m. Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, president, presiding. Dessert refreshments in charge of Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, hospitality chairman, 1:15 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Music Day, program by Vox Celeste Ensemble. Mrs. Raymond E. Ashley, tea hostess. Exhibition of Mrs. H. W. Dunning's art collection arranged by Mrs. Harold R. Bean of Art Committee. Neighborhood Club, 1:30 p. m.

Quincy City Federation of Organizations—Press Day, with discussions of "The Four Freedoms." Speakers: Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles, Roland Hall Sharp, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, the Rev. Victor V. Sawyer. Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop, program chairman. At Quincy Women's Club, 3 p. m.; social hour, 1 p. m.

Cohasset Woman's Club—Illustrated lecture on "Stained Glass and Cathedrals," by Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr. Mrs. Darius W. Gilbert, president; Mrs. John J. Oliver, hospitality chairman. Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, D. A. R., special guest. Town Hall, 1:30 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Legislative Day. Mrs. Charles H. Deming, chairman; 3:30 p. m.

Newton Center Garden Club—Harold P. Bent, speaker, "More Practical Gardening." Mrs. Edward D. Leonard, presiding. Newton Center Woman's Club, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Overseas Service League—Miss Margaret Brine, speaker, "Our South American Neighbors." Boston Architectural Club, evening.

Daughters of the American Revolution—General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter. Mrs. Herbert Jackson, speaker. Miss Gladys H. Hall, Regent. At home of Mrs. Ralph H. Williams, 21 Oak Street, Braintree, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Roslindale Woman's Club—Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin, speaker, "Books for Balance." Mrs. Frank W. Aston, president; Mrs. Frederick D. Buttner, education chairman, in charge of program. Unitarian Parish House, 1 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, speaker. Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Boston Browning Society—Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, speaker, "Art for Life's Sake in Browning." Hotel Vendome, 3 p. m. Study class at 1:30, Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson leader; subject: "Old Pictures in Florence," "Guardian Angel."

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Presidents' Day. State Federation officers and Presidents of 6th District, guests of honor. Coffee hour, 1 p. m.; reception, 1:45. Mrs. Herman W. Cann, president; Mrs. Agnes C. Blake, chairman of hostesses; Mrs. Elinor J. Porter, chairman of reception committee; Mrs. George Howland, entertainment. Franklin G. Field, baritone; Marjorie Shepherd, reader. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Sketches from life of Harriet Beecher Stowe by Gertrude Beatty. Unitarian Parish House, 2:30. Tea at Loring-Greenough House following meeting.

Professional Women's Club—Lawyers' Evening. Judge Emma Fall Schofield, chairman, will present "Careers and Opportunities for Women." Hotel Statler.

Woman's Club of Newton Highlands—Anauta, Eskimo woman, speaker, "Arctic Life and Adventure." 2 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Home Talent Day, Congregational Church Vestry, 2 p. m.

Women's City Club—Miss Mary R. Heard, "The Why of Rationing"; Mrs. Charles Higginson "Point Rationing." 11 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, speaker, "Republican Responsibility Today." 11 a. m.

Braintree Philergians—Mary Barr Snyder, "Music Is Fun." Mrs. James E. Folsom, chairman. Frothingham Hall, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter. The Rev. Charles Chase Wilson, speaker. Piano selections by Mrs. Ralph Wood. Mrs. A. F. B. Petersen, Regent, presiding. At the home of Mrs. D. W. Gilbert, 11 Highland Avenue, Cohasset, 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Last of four luncheon discussions on "Winning the Peace," led by Prof. Carl Friedrich. Perkins Hall, 11:30 a. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Elisabeth Macdonald Osborne, speaker, "The Impression We Leave." Exhibition of fans and valentines arranged by Mrs. Harvey Hoshour. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Joint meeting with Junior New Century Club. Business meetings conducted by respective presidents, Mrs. Norman A. Dubois and Miss Faith Mitchell. Anauta, speaker. Mrs. Plinn D. Dempsey, program chairman. Unitarian Church, 8 p. m.

Thursday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken of Phillips Academy, speaking on current events, 11 a. m. John Deely, Office of Price Administration, luncheon speaker, "Rationing," 12:30. Parcel Post Sale for benefit of membership drive, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Boston Quota Club—Past Presidents' Night, in charge of Miss Carolyn Lavers, President, and Miss Mary T. McCann, hospitality chairman. Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, speaker, "Shall Women Serve on Juries in Massachusetts?" Hotel Vendome, 6:30 p. m.

Kosmos Club—Miss Bertha Ayscough, speaker, "How Free Is a Woman—Legally?" Program by High School Girls' Glee Club under direction of Miss Sally Currier. Mrs. John L. Clarke, Chairman of Legislation, in charge. Lafayette Hall, Wakefield, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club Institute. Three forums conducted by Chairmen of Divisions of Education at Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m. Acquaintance Gathering for International Relations chairmen at International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 10 a. m.

Harvard Woman's Club—Cornelia Van Geuns will give a program of songs and legends of Holland. Mrs. James J. Hepburn, president. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Judge Emma Fall Schofield, speaker, "Laws That We All Should Know." Mrs. Edward M. Harris, Legislative Chairman, in charge. G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—Paul Revere Chapter. Mrs. Charles P. Heineman, president of Quincy Women's Club, speaker. Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, Regent. College Club, morning.

Friday

Cantabrigia Club—Presidents' Day. Presidents of Seventh District of State Federation invited. "Impersonations of Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Miss Gertrude Beatty. Lieut. Alice G. Gordon, speaker. Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, president. Refreshments, 1 p. m. Mrs. Nathaniel Baker, hostess. Reception, 1:30.

Woburn Woman's Club—Sam Grathwell, speaker, "The Story of the G-Man." Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, president. Congregational Church Vestry, afternoon.

Lothrop Club, Beverly—Leonhard Guenther, speaker, "Inside Germany." Mrs. Earle A. Ray, chairman of Community Service. Mrs. Bernard D. Conant, and Mrs. Roy E. Crosby, hostesses. Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

The Friday Club of Everett—June Hamblin, reader, will present the comedy, "First Lady." Mrs. Charles S. Battis will preside. 2 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—Hostesses, Literature Group 2. Motion pictures, "Always on Duty." Social hour, 1 p. m.; meeting, 2.

Saturday

Women's International League—Sponsoring performance of "Pinocchio" by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater at Jordan Hall, 10:15 a. m.

Rogers Radiocast in French

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, a graduate of Madame Julien's School in Paris who served in France with the American Red Cross in World War I, will radiocast in French to Europe over the week end, on the Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

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RAF Bombs Berlin by Daylight

Continued from Page 1

operations to a minimum. Limited operations were undertaken, it was said, and all Allied aircraft returned safely.

RAF Over Berlin:

Mosquito Bombers In Daylight Raid

British planes made the first daylight raid of the war on Berlin today, the tenth anniversary of Hitler's assumption of power. Swift mosquito bombers dropped explosives on the German Capital at 11 o'clock this morning and returned safely.

With disruption of the Nazi transportation system its main objective, the Royal Air Force struck at railways, locomotives, and supply ships in a series of daylight sweeps over France, Holland, and Belgium.

American-built Boston bombers found their target over the railway viaduct at Morlaix in Brittany, a vital link in the line across France to the German submarine base at Brest.

Spitfires swooped down over Northern France and Holland, shooting up trains and barges, and off the coast of Norway, torpedo bombers sank a large German supply ship. Unnamed objectives at Ijmuiden, Holland, also were attacked.

Britain lost in these forays, one bomber and three fighters, but accounted for five German fighters and two Junkers 88s over the Bay of Biscay.

The much-bombed submarine base at Lorient in Western France was blasted again Friday night, with four British bombers missing on the return trip.

In an early morning retaliatory raid, four German planes bombed a southeast coast town in England, demolishing two private dwellings.

Russia:

Soviet Smashes Ahead In Voronezh Sector

The Russians were using recaptured Kastornoye as a base to smash through German defenses on a 44-mile front and now hold parts of nine German divisions in a vise in the Voronezh area. A powerful Red Army is developing drives toward the key railway centers of Kursk, Belgorod, and Kharkov.

The latest advance has carried Russian forces to within 65 miles of Kursk, the Russians said, with the forces of Lieutenant General Reiter joining those under Col. Gen. F. I. Golikoff in an attack which scored gains counted at 31 miles in depth and brought the toll of Axis captives to nearly 100,000 in that sector.

In three days fighting, a Soviet war bulletin said, more than 14,500 prisoners were taken and about 12,000 of the enemy were killed.

In the Caucasus, where fighting has continued with similar intensity, the capture of the railway junction of Kropotkin was announced, putting a Russian army there on the banks of the strategically important Kuban River, sealing one of the gates to the Maikop oil fields, and furnishing a new menace to Tikhoretsk, another railway junction 35 miles north.

Street fighting in Kropotkin resulted in the killing of more than 1,000 Germans, the Russians said.

A union of this northward driving army with the army that has driven to within 20 miles northeast of Tikhoretsk, on the main Stalingrad railway, was envisaged.

Kropotkin is 130 miles south of Rostov. Other columns previously were reported 60 miles southeast of Rostov, 56 miles to the east, and 70 miles to the north.

The war bulletin noted that the Germans were trying to strengthen their defense of the Rostov circle with fresh troops and tank forces.

The encirclement of the German armies in the Voronezh sector and in the Caucasus resembled the maneuvers by which the Russians first laid their net about the 22 Axis divisions before Stalingrad.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Lose 584 Planes in 3 Months

American planes operating from Henderson Field on Guadalcanal aided by antiaircraft defenses, shot down Japanese planes at a ratio of more than three to one between Aug. 20 and Jan. 15.

A delayed dispatch of Jan. 16 showed that in the five month period, 584 Japanese planes were destroyed against a loss of 180 American craft, and the score continues to mount despite the fact that most of the air fighting has shifted from over Henderson Field itself to the vicinity of the enemy's bases.

The highest single day's bag of Japanese planes was on Jan. 15, when 30 were shot down. Enemy craft destroyed were 156 bombers, 290 Zero fighters, 59 float biplanes, 45 float Zeros, and 34 miscellaneous types.

American personnel losses for the period were 90 pilots and crew members. Japanese losses were not estimated, but were known to have been much higher.

Among the Japanese victims was "Washing Machine Willy," who gained notoriety for a time by the regularity of his nightly bombing trips over American lines. An antiaircraft shell got him Jan. 14, but he since has been replaced.

American troops were continuing their war of extermination against the Japanese on Guadalcanal. They captured a large enemy command post Wednesday, the Navy announced, while warplanes struck heavily at Japanese ships and base installations in the Central Solomons.

Two Japanese destroyers, 2 cargo ships, and a tanker were damaged by American bombing attack, the Navy said. One of the cargo ships probably sank.

Japanese plane and ship losses in the Solomons to date, as compiled from Navy communiqués, stand at 791 planes destroyed in combat and 57 ships sunk, 7 probably sunk, and 98 damaged.

Burma:

Activity Limited To Aerial Patrols

Activity on the western Burmese front Friday was limited to Royal Air Force patrols along the coast and a Japanese air raid on the Maungdaw area, some 50 miles northwest of Akyab, a British communiqué said.

The Japanese raiding force consisted of two bombers escorted by a few fighters and caused no damage nor casualties, the bulletin declared.

The announcement said there had been no change in the land front on the Burmese west coast, where British forces last were reported operating in the vicinity of Rathedaung, 25 miles northwest of Akyab.

'All Is Well' Echoes In Stalingrad Cables

Recorded by CBS

New York, Jan. 30

The London Radio announced Jan. 29 in a French-language broadcast that "yesterday, the post offices of Stalingrad were crowded with people who were sending messages to parents living in other sectors of Russia.

"Hundreds of men and women," the announcement said, "left their houses and underground shelters to telegraph the following words, which at present, are on everyone's lips: 'all is well.'"

New Guinea:

Allies Are Pushing Toward Salamaua

In the first land activity on the New Guinea front since the successful completion of the Papuan campaign a week ago, Allied troops were reported to be pursuing strong Japanese patrols toward Salamaua after repulsing an enemy attack near Mubo.

Salamaua is approximately 140 miles northwest of Sanananda Point, where the last Japanese resistance on the Papuan Peninsula was reported crushed Jan. 23, and is about 20 miles south of the important enemy base at Lae.

Mubo, site of skirmishing between Allied and Japanese patrols several weeks ago, is about 15 miles southwest of Salamaua. An Allied communiqué announcing the latest outbreak of fighting in this area said considerable casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese.

Allied medium bombers, the bulletin said, participated in the Mubo action. Other air formations, meanwhile, attacked the Japanese airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, and bombed the runway at Cape Gloucester airport on the northwestern tip of the same island.

An official announcement said that information obtained from prisoners and captured documents had confirmed the death of Lieut. Gen. Tomatori Horii during the Papuan campaign in which his army of some 15,000 men were destroyed.

General Horil, the announcement declared, drowned with an aide and several other officers during the Japanese retreat across Papua late in November while trying to cross the swollen Kumusi River on a raft after Allied planes had destroyed the Wairopi bridge.

German General Taken at Stalingrad

In the fighting in the central sector of the Stalingrad front, the Russians said, 300 Germans were killed and 450 taken prisoner, including one general.

After Fortresses Paid a Visit

Associated Press

Target Arena at St. Nazaire, France

After United States Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers raided St. Nazaire, France, from Britain, an RAF reconnaissance photograph showed 16 bomb craters along the railway tracks, several cars destroyed, a station damaged, and smoke still rising from sheds near the station.

Total Mobilization In Bulgaria Reported

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 30

The Rome Radio, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said Jan. 29 that mobilization of all Bulgaria's resources had been ordered following a conference in Sofia among King Boris III and members of a delegation headed by the President of Parliament.

New GOP Head Says New Deal Is on Way Out

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 30 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler, new National Republican Chairman, lashed the New Deal last night as "the only note of discord" in the war effort and predicted remaining New Dealers in Washington would be purged in 1944.

Mr. Spangler's address, prepared for the fifty-second annual Kansas Day banquet of Republican leaders, was full of aspersions against bureaucrats and lame ducks.

"This vast bureaucracy is falling apart with sheer weight of numbers," he declared. "It is top-heavy with many men and women who have no recommendation except that they have faithfully performed as party henchmen. Bureaucratic scandals have become commonplace.

"The people know that there are too many men in responsible Government positions who are there as appointees of sordid New Deal political machines. . . .

"There are too many in New Deal Washington who simply are unfit and incapable of doing the job. Too many, if you please, who are members of cults which would destroy America. Too many termites who seek to destroy the very foundations of our free American society under our Constitution.

"I am not merely expressing my own opinion, but the thoughts of the many millions of men and women who expressed themselves at the polls on the third of November last. The voters sought to purge these men into oblivion. They will finish the job in November, 1944!"

It was one of Mr. Spangler's first public appearances since his selection as national party chief, and he had this to say about party policy:

"The Republicans are in the thick of the fight to win the war. They are carefully scanning and examining proposals now being brought forth, both for the conduct of the war and the conduct of America after the war.

"This assurance I give you—they are irrevocably determined and intent upon preserving the free America of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

He emphasized that the nation's first job is to win the war.

McKinley's Favorite Bloom —House Gesture of Honor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Members of the House wore red carnations, favorite flower of William McKinley, as Republicans and Democrats alike paid high tribute Jan. 29 to the memory of the President from Ohio.

Jan. 29 was the anniversary of McKinley's birth in Niles, Ohio, in the fourteenth congressional district, now represented by Henderson H. Carson (R), who delivered a eulogy.

Air Decisions in South Pacific Swing to American Pilots

Continued from Page 1

driven off after losing four and with two damaged. One Wildcat failed to return. A week earlier 11 Lightnings attacked a dozen Zeros over Lae, New Guinea, shot down nine and damaged two. A pair of American planes were damaged.

More recently a group of 10 Jap dive bombers and 15 Zeros were intercepted by four Grummans while bombing a group of American ships near the Solomons. The Grummans sank four Japanese planes and routed the attacking force after no American air losses.

The effect of this one action was seen an hour or so later when the heavy task force of American warships with which this correspondent is operating was scouted by a trio of Japanese reconnaissance planes and was then entirely passed up despite the fact that the task force was within easy range of Japanese Solomon bases.

These are only the latest of a long series of air engagements in recent months which has seen Japanese prestige steadily declining. Of the more than 1,000 Japanese planes which have been downed during the course of the Papuan and Solomons campaigns to date nearly 750—averaging 4½ per day—were destroyed in and around American holdings on Guadalcanal.

Enemy Jettisons Loads

At Guadalcanal where the American Army forces are now engaged in mopping up, air superiority has had tangible results in forcing Japanese bombers many times to jettison their loads in the sea rather than risk an encounter with fighters from Henderson Field. And also in co-operation with torpedo boats any really large-scale supplying of the Japanese forces still on the Island has been prevented.

The reasons behind this major air victory hinge for the most part on experience. Improvements have been made in American planes. A greater number of American planes are reaching this theater. But the most improvement has taken place in the airmen themselves.

They have developed new techniques since the near disastrous days in the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies.

The Zero with its absence of armor plate, its light engine, and lack of self-sealing tanks, all of which undercut the weight of American fighter planes by half, can still outmaneuver American planes, especially on sharp turns. But the Zero is unable to match the firepower or climbing ability of the American planes, which can swoop down through Japanese formations before Japanese pilots can win a favored position for tail attack.

Moreover the rapid deterioration of Japanese pilot competency goes hand-in-hand with their diminishing numbers.

Effectiveness Increased

American bombers are also showing a marked improvement in quality. This is not only seen in the recent rout of a large Japanese convoy with its protecting air umbrella attempting to make landings at Lae, but in the growing severity of bombing attacks on Japanese airfields at Munda Bay, at Buin, Shortland Harbor, and Reketa Bay. Flying fortresses, B-24's and medium bombers, which patently far outclass Japanese bombers, have greatly increased their effectiveness in recent forays by abandoning former high altitude work in favor of lower levels, often hedge-hopping at masthead level in case of the B-24's.

These successes, however brilliant, have not solved the naval and land problems. They have not and cannot supplant the Navy's surface task of reducing the still strong Japanese fleet. And they have not and cannot do work of the Army land forces whose numbers are still pitifully small considering the work ahead. But they are accomplishing far-reaching results in off-scene co-operation with the Navy and land Army and are paving the way for future advances in this area.

Calhoun's Task

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The man who sees to it that the Navy has what it needs to make war in the Pacific is Vice-Admiral William L. Calhoun, Commander of the Pacific Service Force.

In a statement released by the Navy Jan. 25 he said that "methods as crude as those Robinson Crusoe had to use to get his stuff out of the Wreck" are necessary in the initial supplying of the Pacific bases.

"There were no storehouses on those islands, no magazines, no oil tanks, no refrigeration facilities," he said. "Our engineers are building them now, but material and labor for new storage facilities must come from the mainland—and that means delay. Ships are scarce. We have very low grade and insufficient terminal and pier facilities for unloading — sometimes we have to carry things right up the beach. Hurricane weather is frequent and that delays us, too, and the tropical climate is very destructive of stores if unloaded without proper protection to safeguard them until they are used."

One of the greatest needs of the United States forces battling the Japanese is aviation gasoline and that makes Admiral Calhoun's prime problem the matter of having gasoline ready wherever and whenever needed. The problem is made especially difficult by the fact that gasoline must be shipped in drums because there are inadequate receiving and storage facilities in the battle areas.

Admiral Calhoun said that plentiful supplies "are now on hand in the war zones, but they must continue to flow." Transportation and storage of supplies "is improving swiftly and has bettered by 25 or 30 per cent in recent months in the area where Admiral Halsey's forces are operating," Admiral Calhoun reported.

Giraud Indicates No Accord In Sight on French Command

Continued from Page 1

apparent contradiction in one sentence, his statement declaring: "Being made up of very different peoples, Overseas France cannot but repudiate the German-inspired racial doctrines and must attain humane and equitable settlement of relations between different categories of the population with the reservation that a distinction is necessary for elements which have been recently and inadequately assimilated."

Asked what it was intended to do about Jews here, General Giraud replied tartly "C'est à moi"—it's up to me!

Defining his answer thus, he narrowed down his earlier reply that it was an internal affair of France. When the poser of the question urged it was a matter in which all the rest of the world was interested, the General drew himself up to his full height and said "it is no business of the rest of the world."

Changed His View

Subsequently, however, he explained that some steps are being taken right away in pursuance of his favorite system, "step by step and methodically." For example, property taken from Jews here, he said, he restored and Jewish children are to be allowed to enter schools without discrimination.

General Giraud, who conducts his press conference in the same terse, conclusive fashion in which he traditionally handles military matters, told us how he had been converted from believing fully that the Germans were bound to win the war to being fully convinced that they are bound to lose it.

The transformation of his viewpoint began around October, 1940, when it was clear that the Germans had balked at an invasion of Britain. It was completed when the Luftwaffe launched its sustained aerial bombardment on Britain because he regarded this as certain to bring the United States into the war. When the Americans did come in after Pearl Harbor, ranging their immense production potential fully against the Axis, General Giraud saw the Germans' fate as sealed.

As one who knew his Russia at first hand, the General said he never thought the Germans could bring their campaign there to a victorious conclusion. He told Marshal Philippe Pètain this, although he forecast for the Germans a greater measure of success than they actually attained. After the Germans were obliged to fight their winter campaign without achieving their main objectives, he saw their defeat as simply a question of mathematics—a certainty that must entail irreparable weakening of the German military machine.

Lamppost in Wilhelmplatz: 10 Years Pass With Hitler

Continued from Page 1

the occasion of the disasters in Stalingrad and North Africa which even Nazi propaganda cannot conceal from its own public. The myth of Hitler's infallibility is now breaking down and the German people are left with dreadful forebodings of the collapse ahead, preceded only by unspeakable terror directed by Heinrich Himmler and his own SS [Schützstafel, or home guard].

All that remains in Hitler's armory are intensification of hatred and fear as weapons against the greater part of the world.

Germany has experienced 10 years of increasing terror and the end of the rule of law despite Hitler's much propagandized assertions of his faithfulness to legality in all his acts. Instead of a Rechtsstaat [constitutional state] has come a gangster state. Only those points in the Nazis' 24-point program have been adopted which favored Nazi racialism and prosecution of the war. Justice, the very basis of any state, has ceased to be impartial.

Obligation of Courts

Only a fortnight ago the first draft of a new German Civil Code was published. It lays down [Point 20] that the judge pronounces his decisions not on own conviction but "according to his interpretation of the law on the basis of National Socialistic ideology." And German bureaucracy has been brought more and more under the strictest control of the Nazi Party so that bureaucrats are compelled more and more to become accomplices in the brutality and the crimes of this regime.

Hitler still continues to dominate the whole German scene, both military and political, although forces behind him appear to be regrouping slowly and silently. As for the military leaders, when they took their oath of allegiance to Hitler personally as their Führer and head of the state they lost their independence of military judgment, not to mention their ability to stand for political justice—if they ever really supported the latter.

Generals Lose Influence

The generals, having obtained compulsory military service, rearmament, and military triumphs, also had to accept a new army of conscripts, Nazi in outlook. From the expulsion of Gen. Werner von Fritsch [February, 1938] for disagreeing with Hitler's strategic view, the generals have failed to enforce their will even in their own sphere. Today they probably are beginning to realize the full significance of developments.

As for the industrialists, though, they have supported Hitler more fully than the generals—yet they also have maintained more independence, probably because they are personally more indispensable. They got Hitler to destroy trade unionism and made sufficiently large profits to more than cover heavy taxation.

Industrialists, such as Ernst Poensgen and Eugen Vögler, lost out in the fight over erection of the Salzgitter Iron Works in 1936, and the Hermann Göring works were founded and financed by public funds. This was the Reichsmarshal's method, which Göring extended widely in occupied territories. Nevertheless, there was room for industrialists and unorthodox party extremists, and since May 6, 1942, the Rüstungsrat [Armaments Council] has given industrialists opportunity for much greater power, which they have used skillfully for their own ends.

Extremists in SS

As for party extremists, these today are not the SA but the SS, with Herr Himmler as the head. They probably number 500,000. Herr Himmler has police and armed forces independent of the state and even within the state organization he is enormously powerful. He has all the police and SS under him, is Deputy to Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, Reichskommissar for consolidating the German position in East Europe and has his own men in the Ministries of Justice, Manpower, Economics and other Government agencies.

Party extremists have tremendous power, which they assumed so easily because of abnormal conditions and although unpopular, cannot be easily undermined.

As for workers, the Nazis destroyed in a few weeks the whole structure of industrial and political power organized German workers built up over half a century. Today, even the wages system of the Weimar Republic has been scrapped by Heinrich Sauckels, Director of German manpower, and Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader. The essence of the present "Leistungslohn" [output wage] is more work but the same pay. Fear, not hope of gain, is the incentive today and the minimum wage for which the world over has fought has disappeared.

Women's Double Burden

As for women, they are called upon to bear a double burden of sacrifice, both in sons and in extra work. If they recall Hitler's words at a diplomatic tea at the Nuremberg Party Congress in 1938, "I trust no mother will ever have cause to weep because of any action of mine," one wonders what they are saying.

Hitler and has associates stand before a collapse of their whole inhuman structure based upon a sham philosophy which mankind now sees through. The result is that at the tenth anniversary of his coming in power we see Germany involved in a war disastrous for itself, shielding itself behind a façade of unreality where its socialism has been proved a sham and where power is shared uneasily between the Nazi Party and SS and a small group of big industrialists.

The middle class has been gradually proletarianized and German workers, once the pride of trade unionism everywhere, are now deprived of all rights. The workers are forced to go into the Army and have their places filled by foreign and slave labor from satellite countries.

What a parody of Hitler's words in his first proclamation as Reich Chancellor on Feb. 1, 1933, when he said his "highest mission was to secure the right to live and restoration of freedom to our nation."

'Phonopostal' Service Set Up by Venezuela

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—A new "Phonopostal" service set up by the Venezuelan Ministry of Labor and Communications establishes phonograph recordings as a regular medium for sending messages within the country and to the exterior.

Newspapers here commenting on the rule pointed to the possibilities of sending messages, songs and speeches to friends and relatives in foreign countries. Since Venezuela does not censor either incoming or outgoing mail there is no censorship problem.

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Poles' Arrival at Iranian Port Significant Rehabilitation Step

Bn Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent London announcement that more than 100,000 Poles had arrived at an Iranian port from Russia to bolster the Polish Army in the Near East is highly significant. If the estimate of the number involved is accurate it means that a substantial proportion of the approximately 1,330,000 Poles, who are believed to have been sent to Russia after the partitioning of their country, have now been rehabilitated.

According to the Associated Press, the force was sent from Russia under an agreement between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government-in-exile in London, reached in November, 1941, to release Polish war prisoners for service with other Polish forces against the Axis.

A reception camp covering three square miles is said to have been built to house the Polish force, which is supplied with British food and clothing and Russian arms.

1939-40 Procedure

Poles deported to the interior of Russia from Eastern Poland in the autumn of 1939 and during the year 1940 first were placed either in prisoner of war camps, in prison camps for civilians, in labor camps or settled in what were designated as free communities. All together, according to figures given by the Polish Government, there were about 180 of these Polish groups.

The great majority of them were located in three regions—that extending from the north of Moscow to Archangel, the central Ural country, and what is known as Siberian Kazakstan. With news of the Polish-Russian pact of July 29, 1941, all Poles who were permitted to do so set out in haste for some town or city where they thought they would find Polish officials or at least be able to get reliable information concerning a reported Polish army formation or the chance to leave Soviet territory—the latter in the case of women and children and aged.

The Polish Embassy, as soon as it arrived in Russia, attempted to get in touch with these unfortunate masses but difficulties of various kinds made this out of the question. Estimates that 1,330,000 Poles were sent to Russia may, therefore, be conservative.

By last July, it is understood, the plight of the Poles in Russia had been put fairly well under control and that with the exception of those Poles able to give army service all were being directed to the region between the Aral Sea and the Soviet boundary with the Chinese province of Sinkiang. Here the climate is milder and Polish authorities sought to establish reasonably comfortable living conditions for Poles coming from the Far North.

Diaries Disclose Difficulties

The difficulties overcome by Poles who are now members of the Polish Army in Iran or the Polish forces in Scotland to reach the Polish Army camp in Russia are disclosed in the diaries and letters of these men. From one such diary, kept by a Pole from the neighborhood of Lwow who was deported to northern Russian forests, and which appeared in a Polish Information Center (New York) bulletin, I quote excerpts:

"Aug. 16 (1941)—Rumors of a Polish-Russian agreement have proved true. I have read in a newspaper that Poland has regulated her relations with the Soviets and that now both countries are joined with the same idea of defeating the common enemy."

"Sept. 3 — Today . . . we are granted our liberty as Polish citizens."

"Sept. 7—Although we are supposed to be free there is no change in our situation, except that they demand less work of us than before."

"Sept. 20—Today we determined to take steps to get information at once about the Polish Army. We intend to go tomorrow to the little town and from there try to reach an Army base."

The diary continues with brief entries noting delays and snail-like progress, until on Jan. 31, 1942 we have this: "Good-bye to the Siberian tundra and the wilderness. I go to join the Polish Army."

23,000 Still in Iran

Meanwhile, the Overseas News Agency quotes the Polish newspaper Dziennik Polski as saying that 23,000 Polish refugees of 42,165 who entered Iran by way of Russia are still in that country awaiting transfer to other lands. Presumably these are civilian refugees exclusively.

The food and housing shortage in Iran apparently is complicating the handling of the refugees and preventing them from following the example of many of their compatriots who have found new homes in Palestine, India and East Africa.

Last year it was reported that Polish refugees in Iran had been forced to live for a time in dirty, crowded tents in the vicinity of Teheran, but that subsequently more decent quarters were provided for them about 20 miles from the Capital and in picturesque surroundings.

A correspondent of the Polish Telegraph Agency who visited this community, Manzarieh, reported that the refugees were housed in tents pitched on the shores of a beautiful mountain lake. The Polish camps were little towns of white and brown canvas set out on the vast heat-drenched plateau, above which lift the snow-capped mountains.

The Polish refugees were contingents of women, children and old men who have been permitted to come out of Russia. In many of the tents lived 12 to 20 women and children; in the average barracks 200 persons were accommodated. There were no floors. Beds were the guests' blankets spread on the sand.

At the time of the correspondent's visit there was sufficient food but it was monotonous. Breakfast, served at seven, consisted of rice and mutton. At noon and in the evening the meal was bread and tea.

Remarkable Initiative

At sunset on the evening the Polish correspondent visited the camp, the Polish men, women and children gathered about a religious shrine and sang Polish songs. He also was present at a lesson given children, where the teacher was a young woman in uniform, her professorial chair a pile of brick, the text a book of Polish fairy tales. There were fully organized schools and lecture courses. Sports and games were under way. There was even talk of art classes. He described the initiative among these refugees as astonishing.

Meanwhile, about 400 Polish soldiers who had been interned in Africa by the Vichy French have now been liberated and transferred to Scotland. These are men who were with the Polish divisions fighting on the French Front in the summer of 1940 or of a division then in formation.

Where General MacArthur Is Expected to Strike

Reed from Black Star

One of Next Allied Objectives in Clearing Japanese From New Guinea

This scene on Salamaua's one street indicates the primitive conditions under which the struggle for New Guinea is being carried out. Before the Japanese seized Salamaua, Australia had decided to make it the seat of the region's government.

Salamaua: Japan's Grip on New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Salamaua, port and air base, which the Japanese seized when they made their first stroke against New Guinea, is a key point for the operations of the Nipponese around this area and the town to which the Australian Government determined to move the administrative center of the region several years ago.

On the northern side of the prong that New Guinea sends eastward towards the Samari islands, Salamaua is Japan's advanced base in the South-West Pacific Command and is separated only by the width of the eastern peninsula, about 200 miles across, from the Allied base at Port Moresby. Salamaua is Japan's chief foothold on the New Guinea mainland and an essential part of the screen before Rabaul. From it Japanese fighters, for the first time in history, can travel from a land base in operations against continental Australia without need of measures to give the planes extra range.

On an Isthmus

Salamaua is not only a port, it is on an isthmus. The tongue of land on which the Australians determined to make their new capital for the mandate territory in order to escape from volcano-ravaged Rabaul is very narrow, in some places not more than a few hundred yards wide.

The isthmus was largely occupied by Government offices the last time this correspondent visited the region. It held the district magistracy, from which the area was administered, the houses of officials, the banks and the stores. Inland of these was a suburb of Kiela where those not on the Government pay roll lived.

Salamaua is virtually the creation of the last decade, and you don't find it at all on the older maps. It began to grow from a place of a few shacks when gold was discovered at Edie Creek and Bulolo, and it was at this port that the men who became near-millionaires in the New Guinea mines arrived on their way to the fortunes waiting in the interior. That meant business for Salamaua. Supplies had to be bought, native porters hired, police recruited to protect these adventurers in wild country.

So Salamaua took up its new role of port of one of the richest new goldfields of the world and handled all shipments to and from the territory beyond the mountains. Later the Australian Government moved to link it by a new highway to Wau, 40 miles away.

However, air travel remained the staple way of getting about in New Guinea and today the United Nations' fighters in Port Moresby must feel satisfaction when they think of the low-lying marshy airfield at Salamaua, often flooded in the rainy season and anything but satisfactory for modern warplanes. It is likely that this weakness is one of the factors which drive the Japanese into looking for new fields up the Markham Valley.

The town itself is a lovely sight. From the seafront you can see the harbor all about, and beyond are range after range of mountains, softly blue in full sunlight. Main street runs across the isthmus out to the suburb of Kiela. On other side of it are big bungalows, wide-verandahed and set back amidst gardens which often have the sea for their rear boundary. Zinnias, gerberas, marigolds are in the garden beds, the hibiscus flames in red and apricot, cream and yellow frangipani are seen in masses and all along the road there used to be orchids, brought from outlying districts by one of the administrative staff and growing under the trees which shade the traveler.

Few Automobiles

Salamaua was then another Bermuda. There were few autos or trucks, and the recognized way of getting about was on a bicycle. Everyone from the administrative staff to the natives rode two-wheelers. The most popular spot in the town was the swimming bath, where at the end of a hot day you could be sure of meeting all your friends, cooling off, and exchanging news from inside and outside New Guinea.

Unless the scorched earth policy was applied, the Japanese have some things in Salamaua which may be envied them—electric light, a refrigerator plant, which simplifies the problem of eating in a tropical climate, and some tennis courts.

Round about Salamaua the natives live on little removed from the past and still preserving the forms of behavior which have been handed down for centuries.

Hitler Sits at Top of Pyramid Built Upon Fulsome Promises

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The angle from which the Germans would be told to look back upon the first decade of Nazi rule was indicated by Hans Fritzsche, who recently praised the "kind fate" which had sent the Führer to Germany "just in time to complete the reorganization of the Reich and thereby to render them equal to their task."

This interpretation will please Hitler, who wants to be considered not only the world's greatest organizer, but also a Lohengrin-like figure mysteriously emerging in the hour of need.

[Lohengrin, as students of Wagner's operas will recall, was the champion of a knightly order which dwelt on legendary Montsalvat and which was divinely empowered to redress wrong and establish justice. In a boat drawn by a white swan, Lohengrin appears mysteriously to defend Elsa of Brabant and then disappears just as mysteriously when Elsa, her rights regained, fails to accept him on faith and demands to know who he is and whence he came.]

By the same token the stressing of Hitler's historic mission and alleged superhuman qualities is today more necessary than at any moment during the last 10 years. It is the only means of preventing the Germans from examining soberly the task imposed upon them, and the way in which the Nazis have reorganized Germany and from recalling the plans which Hitler laid before them on the promises he made 10 years ago.

What Führer Promised

These were the main points of Hitler's program, as revealed by him in his first public announcement as newly appointed German Chancellor, on Feb. 1, 1933:

To maintain Christianity as the basis of national morality, and the family as the basis of national life: to safeguard the independence of the judiciary; to put an end to the depression of trade and commerce; to rescue the German artisans; to rescue the German farmers; to check unemployment; and, finally, to secure and maintain peace which, as he said, "the world needs today more than ever before."

What became of this program? Unemployment was checked within three years. But in all other respects the very opposite of the program was carried out. To quote just one example: After the outbreak of the war, Hitler stated that rearmament had been started in Germany right after his rise to power and that 90,000,000,000 marks had been spent on military purposes between 1933 and September, 1939—an amount five times higher than the total United States expenditure in 1939.

On the same day when Hitler outlined his program he made a promise which he repeated on March 23, 1933. He asked to be granted four years for his work of reorganization. After four years, he promised, he would call upon the people to pass judgment on his achievements.

But when March, 1937 arrived, the Germans could look proudly at the brand-new pocket-battleship Gneisenau, and sadly at the newly issued fat ration cards.

Neither then nor afterward were they given an opportunity of passing judgment on their government. Any such idea had been effectively blocked in the meantime through the country's reorganization on the basis of the "leadership principle."

Hitler never abolished the Weimar Constitution. He simply suspended the constitutionally guaranteed civic rights by a Hindenburg - signed emergency decree. Legally, therefore, his government has but a frail foundation; however, he made good for it by anchoring his regime in the conscience of the German people.

Instead of changing the Constitution, he changed the concept of authority. He did away with the idea that authority can be derived from office, social standing, ability, knowledge or character. The only authority in the Third Reich is Adolf Hitler, and no German citizen has any authority except for what is "lent" to him by the Führer.

Always at the Top

From whatever point a rank-order may be construed, it will always show Hitler at the top. As Reichpresident he is Germany's highest dignitary, and as Chancellor the country's highest executive. He is supreme military commander, and he is not only supreme legislator, but the sole source of law.

He is leader of the Nazi party, and it is by virtue of this function that he rules over religion, social life, family life, education, arts and literature. Hitler put the Aryans above the non-Aryans, the Nordics above the Aryans, the Germans above the Nordics, the Nazis above Germans, the SS above the Nazis, Heinrich Himmler above the SS, and himself above Heinrich Himmler.

This is the reason why the public belief in the Führer's mission and Lohengrin-nature must be maintained at any cost. Otherwise, the whole building whose center of gravity was transferred to the top in the course of "reorganization" would collapse. Eulogies to be heard on occasion of the Nazi system's tenth anniversary will have an extremely practical objective.

New Zealand Fights Inflation Stemming From High Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand Government has been perturbed by the way in which purchasing power continues to outrun the volume of goods available. Reduction of purchasing power has been a cornerstone of Government financial policy and compulsory loans have aimed at this result.

Another line of Government policy was to standardize the price of essential services and then of basic necessities bought in the stores. By the first decree the selling prices of such things as shoe repairs and electricity and newspapers were controlled. By a later decree fundamentals of living such as bread, meat, clothing and soap had their prices fixed. Overseeing the carrying out of this policy is a price control commission which is also supposed to insure that no merchandiser marks up new goods, which may have cost him more to produce, beyond a figure giving him a standard return on his production or procurement costs.

Nevertheless, carrying out the policy has been difficult. One reason for this has been the pressure of wartime price rises on goods brought here from abroad. Another has been the transition of industry within the country from making peacetime products to turning out weapons of war and the fact that while employees of these industries remain substantial consumers of civilian goods their product is no longer an addition to the national income.

Expanding Wages a Factor

A major factor in the situation has been the expansion of hours in plants working on wartime contracts. Despite the withdrawal of about one-tenth of the population from production man hours have mounted, and much of the labor employed on shift work in war plants is on an overtime basis. Time and a half or double time are common and today are counted part of the regular pay of a job when a worker studies his position.

This has meant expanding wages to the workers, and wages have still further expanded under two orders issued by the national industrial court stepping up wages by a maximum of 10 per cent to meet increased living costs. Of course wages have also been pushed up by the redistribution of labor forces resulting in war plant pay rolls being greatly augmented. An indication of the magnitude of this change was recently given by the supply department which disclosed that the entire labor force of the automobile industry was now engaged on rush army jobs.

The Government's policy of taking extra earning power out of the hands of the community to avoid inflation—a modified adoption by the Finance Ministry of the Keynes plan—has hit the higher income brackets. Today corporation profits are limited by previous records and any firm which boosts its gains suffers drastic taxation, the taxation department's conclusion being that the rise is due to war conditions. Any man who pays taxes at all pays them at a high rate, starting at 12½ per cent and bearing a war charge. Before he even gets his money it will be cut 5 per cent for social security charges and 6 per cent for a national security tax.

The Finance Ministry has further hit the big man by demanding that he subscribe to war loans at a rate calculated at the sum he pays in income tax.

Planning Against Inflation

Yet despite all these measures Prime Minister Fraser, recently said that wage checks alone rose by £12,500,000 in 1941 and were still rising whereas the value of goods marketed for civilian consumption in 1941 was only £98,000,000, compared with £114,000,000 in 1939. The shrinkage of goods available for civilian use was even greater than that, Mr. Fraser said, because of price rises since the war began.

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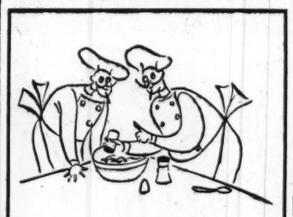
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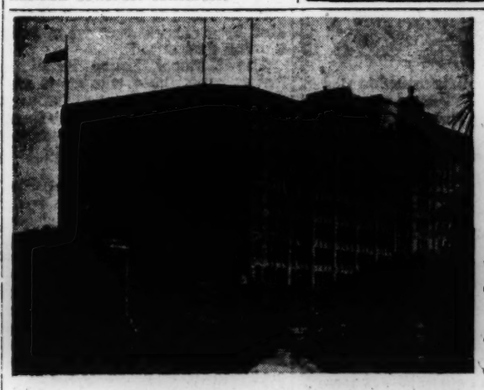
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Union Shop Factor in Rail Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Congressional action to clarify the whole union-shop question, as it applies to industry in general as well as to the railroads, might very well grow out of recent developments in the wage dispute between the carriers and the railway unions, many observers believe. At any rate, what was at first considered a secondary issue in the railroad controversy takes on added significance with failure here of initial Government efforts to settle this difference.

The railroads, in turning down offers of arbitration on the questions of pay increases, and inclusion of the union-shop provision in contracts with the unions, contend, with some strong legal backing, that they cannot apply the union-shop principle because the Railway Labor Act prohibits it.

The question of pay boosts will in all likelihood, it is believed, be settled eventually by a Presidential board on a compromise basis. The union-shop business, however, will be a hard nut to crack, observers agree.

Under the union shop, workers must, after a short "deciding" period, join and continue to belong to the accredited union in order to continue in their jobs. The National Labor Relations Act makes application of this provision legal—in fact, tends to promote it. But this act specifically exempts all those who came under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. And the Railway Labor Act, the carriers insist, makes it illegal to include such a provision in a contract.

Two-Way Threat

Some see in this development a sort of two-way threat, with the possibility that the unions will ask Congress for revision of the Railway Labor Act to meet this objection, or modification of the Labor Relations Act to include the railroads, or that industry will ask Congress to modify the National Labor Relations Act, eliminating this union-shop provision entirely.

The 15 nonoperating railway unions, pleading higher costs of living for their members and larger profits for the operators, had asked for pay increases of 20 cents an hour, with a minimum of 70 cents an hour. But they asked also for contracts embodying the so-called union-shop clause.

This union-shop angle got little attention at the time the unions made their demands. It emerges now as perhaps the really vital issue.

Both questions, after failure of the roads and the unions to agree in direct conference, were put before the National Mediation Board, as provided under the Railway Labor Act. From Jan. 7 to Jan 17, George A. Cook, Chairman of the Board, met alternately with the carriers and the worker representatives. He finally announced the other day that these mediation efforts had failed. He then asked all parties, as the Act provides, to arbitrate both questions. The southeastern and western roads refused to arbitrate the union-shop issue, but agreed to arbitrate the wage question "subject to the terms of the Anti-Inflation Act." The eastern roads refused to arbitrate either question.

Presidential Panel

Refusal of either party to arbitrate ends this step in the settlement process, and the whole matter now goes before a special Presidential committee or panel. This is essentially a fact-finding step, provided under the Railway Labor Act as a means of bringing the issues forcefully to public attention. This board reports its recommendations to the President, who announces such recommendations. Theoretically, then, after a 30-day wait, either side can do as it wishes. In practice, however, even in peacetime, both sides have always abided by this Presidential recommendation if the trouble has not been settled in some earlier step.

At present, there is even less danger of any kind of tieup, in that the unions have pledged not to strike. There is in the situation, then, a stringent test of the efficiency of the voluntary mediation machinery under the Railway Labor Act. Without the strike weapon, the unions must depend on public opinion or upon the influence of the President.

Insofar as wages are concerned, observers here are confident that the unions would not have ventured a wage increase demand at this time and in the absence of the strike weapon had they not been confident of support from Washington which would bring them at least a compromise boost. In refusing to arbitrate this question, the roads were merely moving, it is reasoned by some, to put the responsibility for any ultimate increase in the hands of the presidential board, and thus, in effect, of the President himself.

But the union-shop issue is another matter. The roads are apparently adamant, along with industry generally, against its further application.

They not only claim that to accept such a provision would be in violation of the Railway Labor Act, but quote Francis Biddle, Attorney General, to prove their contention.

Biddle Opinion

Mr. Biddle, on Dec. 29 last year, wrote the President in reply to a memorandum asking for an opinion on the legality of the union-shop provision in collective-bargaining agreements between the carriers and unions. He said, in part, "It is thus unlawful for a carrier subject to the Railway Labor Act to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to remain members of any labor organization. My opinion that the union-maintenance rule cannot legally be included in a collective-bargaining agreement is based upon the conclusion that it would obligate the carrier to violate this provision of the act."

This opinion was given after the unions had made their demands on the railroads.

The unions insist that this provision was aimed only at company-dominated unions and was not meant to cover such situations as would exist under their union-shop plan.

But Mr. Biddle concludes further in this respect: "Action by a carrier to induce its employees to remain members of a union would not fall outside the Act's prohibition merely because it was taken pursuant to a collective-bargaining agreement entered into by the carrier with the union duly designated by its employees as their representative. The legislative history of the Act shows that the Congress intended to ban action of this kind by a carrier even when such a union desires it."

The National Labor Relations Act exempts those who come under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, and thus exempts them from the need to accept the union-shop provision, according to this interpretation.

Meanwhile, members of the other railroad unions, the "Big Five" operating groups, which act independently of the nonoperating units, are preparing to serve formal notice on employers of demands of wage increases of 30 per cent. It is not clear yet whether the demands of the operating unions will include the union shop. In any event this demand is expected to follow precisely the same path in which the nonoperating group demand has been moving.

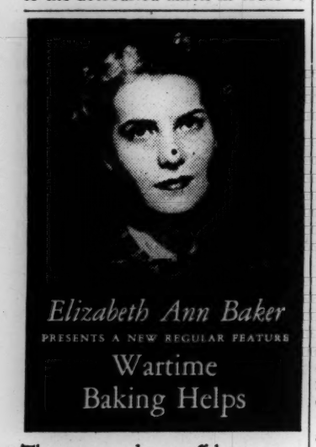
U. S. Is Curtailing More Publications

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information announced Jan. 28 that 230 more Government publications have been eliminated for the duration and an additional 84 have been curtailed.

The total of publications suspended was brought to 469 by the action. As in previous cuts the biggest loser was the Department of Agriculture. More than 130 of the publications discontinued were issued by that agency, but most were local processed publications of limited distribution.



The men used to scoff because we women would call a flower and a wisp of veil a hat. Their chuckles have a touch of pride in them today. Pride because, instead of taking "A" books grimly, we women buy good-looking, sturdy shoes. Because we're whimsical instead of whining when the thermostat is set at 65! And they're thankful that we have imagination to produce attractive, healthful meals in spite of rationing.

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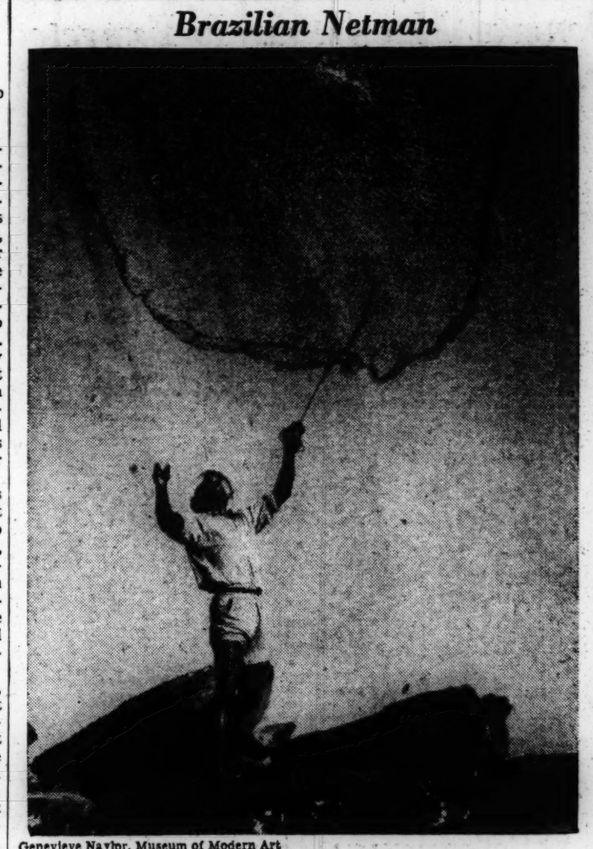

Genevieve Naylor, Museum of Modern Art

Characteristic Fisherman in Brazil

This photograph with its bronze-like effect in the figure is one of many on exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in a series by Genevieve Naylor entitled "Faces and Places in Brazil."

Brazil Pictures on Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—An exhibition of about 50 photographs by Genevieve Naylor, entitled "Faces and Places in Brazil," opened at the Museum of Modern Art recently supplementing the Brazil Builds display on Brazilian architecture. The two exhibitions will remain on view through Feb. 28, after which Brazil Builds will be shown in Boston under auspices of the Pan-American Society at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Miss Naylor's photographic groups are school children, the Sao Francisco River, religious festivals, interior types, Rio de Janeiro, Copacabana, and Carnival, and will be exhibited throughout the country.

A native of Springfield, Mass., and now a resident of New York, she has been a press and magazine photographer, and went to Brazil in 1940 for documentary photographs, becoming associated with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. She returned to New York last August.

U. S. and Brazil Reach Accord On Safeguarding the Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

on the part of his country to meet this menace."

Joining in at least some of the conversations were Brig. Gen. Robert Walsh, Commander of the South Atlantic wing of the air transport command, and Rear Admiral Jonas Ingram, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in the South Atlantic.

Text of Joint Statement

The text of the joint statement follows:

"The President of Brazil and the President of the United States met Thursday at an unannounced location in Brazil. The two Presidents had lunch together, inspected and reviewed Army, Navy and Air Forces of the two nations. They passed the evening in conference on problems of the World War as a whole and especially the joint Brazilian-United States effort.

"They discussed the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic. President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace.

"President Roosevelt informed his colleague of the very significant results of the conference in Casablanca and of the resolve that the peace to come must not allow the Axis to attack civilization in future years. President Roosevelt demonstrated that the North African expedition has for the present eliminated the possibility of the threat of a German-held Dakar to American freedom at the narrow point of the Atlantic. Both President Vargas and President Roosevelt are in complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coasts of West Africa and Dakar never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an invasion threat against the two Americas.

"The two Presidents said:

" 'This meeting has given us an opportunity to survey the future safety of all the Americas. In our opinion each of the republics is interested and affected to an equal degree. In unity there is strength. It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all. We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world.' "

Memorandum for Press

This statement was supplemented by the following "memorandum for the press" from President Roosevelt alone:

"President Roosevelt believed that the Casablanca conference was so vital to the war effort that he should delay for a short time his return to the United States so that he might talk informally to President Vargas of Brazil about the conference, and discuss several details of additional mutual aid.

"President Roosevelt on his journey to Africa and on his return has had many opportunities to visit and inspect vital points of the Ferry Command which is doing a most difficult job every day in sending planes and quantities of vital equipment from America to the Middle East, to North Africa, to Russia, to the air squadrons in China, and to the Burma front."

The White House then added the following:

"The Presidents of the two nations—the United States and Brazil—are old friends and their talks were timely and profitable in every way."

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Brazil Applauds

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Brazilians applauded today the "complete accord" reached by President Vargas and President Roosevelt in their surprise conference at Natal and it was even hinted that the "co-operation without restrictions" promised by President Vargas might include sending Brazilian soldiers to the African battle front.

Smiling and optimistic after his meetings with President Roosevelt aboard a U. S. destroyer in the harbor at Natal, President Vargas told a press conference that complete agreement had been reached on war operations and "on all points we discussed."

Dr. Vargas said he found President Roosevelt "in the best of health and spirits, his intense activity demonstrating a firm decision to carry forward the crusade in which we all are engaged."

Roosevelt Optimistic

"President Roosevelt was frankly optimistic over the outcome of the battle," Dr. Vargas added.

The Brazilian press, excited over the biggest Brazilian story since this nation entered the war on Aug. 22, 1942, hinted that the meeting of the two Presidents might bring fulfillment of the wishes of many government leaders to send Brazilian troops to the African and later the European battlefields.

Soon after returning in an American four-motored plane from Natal, Dr. Vargas conferred for an hour with Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha.

The salient points developed at the press conference were these:

1. Complete agreement has been reached on war operations.
2. Brazil agrees to do her part and, within its power, to fill any need of the United Nations.
3. The United Nations are prepared for a long war because "surprises may happen."
4. President Roosevelt was "completely satisfied" at the outcome of the Casablanca conference, and one of the important objectives had been to obtain the cooperation of a united France in the war effort.

How They Arrived

President Vargas arrived at Natal late Wednesday afternoon in a four-motored U. S. military transport plane from Rio de Janeiro. He disembarked at the military airport and immediately went aboard the destroyer which had dropped anchor in the winding river at Natal.

President Roosevelt arrived in his great flying boat Thursday morning, landing at the seaplane base adjoining the river port.

War Policies Of President Find Backing

Continued from Page 1

line. Both Army and Navy Air Corps want them for airplanes. Which is why Mr. Jeffers got less than he wanted, and why he is probably not quite as disappointed underneath as he may appear on the surface.

At any rate, that minor war production cyclone was cornered and put on the shelf before the President got back to Washington.

And so, apparently, was lend-lease—what with Republican senators congratulating Edward Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, yesterday on his great work for prosecution of the war. It has old political hands around here rubbing their eyes and pinching themselves because they had long expected a real row in Congress over lend-lease this year, particularly since lend-lease is intimately associated in Congressional minds with Harry Hopkins, who in anathema on Capitol Hill.

But sweetness and light seems the order of the day between Mr. Stettinius and everyone on the Hill, Republican and anti-New Deal Democrats along with the New Dealers who, as a matter of fact, almost seem crowded into the background.

But the other side of the picture was the President's own personal political position within his party. Mr. Flynn's proposed translation from the arena of politics into the rarefied air of diplomatic life ran afoul yesterday of (1) Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia and (2) an unofficial tabulation of 36 Senate votes lined up against confirmation. And this came, significantly, after Mr. Flynn had written himself out of the Democratic National Committee.

The assumption has been that Mr. Flynn abandoned the New York State seat on the National Committee only with reasonable assurance that he would get his appointment to Canberra confirmed by the Senate. He certainly has given up that seat and since James A. Farley now again controls the Democratic Party machine in New York Mr. Farley is in a position to put himself or anyone of his choice back on the National Committee in the seat vacated by Mr. Flynn.

This means that the President has already lost the New York seat on his party's National Committee, and lost it to Mr. Farley. He gave it up presumably to get Mr. Flynn to Australia. If Mr. Flynn loses that nomination as well the President will be worse off in his party's National Committee by one vote and also suffer the humiliation of having his appointment rejected by recalcitrant Senate.

What only Mr. Roosevelt himself can decide is whether to withdraw the Flynn nomination to prevent a possible defeat in the Senate, or try to force it through. It is a difficult decision.

But the interesting fact remains that the more heated becomes the controversy over Mr. Flynn the more rosy become the prospects for lend-lease.

Some persons around here even begin to think that this Congress will give the reciprocal trade agreement program another extension!

Men's Wear Goes Into Sales Field Of Woman Clerks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Women have moved into a lot of men's posts since this war started. Now they's going a step further. They are not only going to tell the men what color ties and socks they think they should wear, but are going to make it their business to see that the men buy the right ones.

This is because women are rapidly replacing men as clerks in men's wear shops and departments throughout the country as reported by retailers attending the Chicago Merchandise Mart Jan. 18 to 23. In shops on the West Coast and in war industry cities particularly where there are labor shortages, women have been doing most of the men's wear selling for some time. They have been selling not only socks, ties, and handkerchiefs, but shirts, jackets, coats, and even shoes.

As time goes on, it was reported at the market, exclusive men's wear shops will be exclusively male no longer. They are also beginning to sell women's suits, coats, dresses, slacks, sportswear, shoes, and even lingerie and hosiery. They are doing this to help regain some of the lost sales volume in their men's wear items. This lost sales colume is due to two factors. First, most shops have lost many regular customers as more and more men have been drawn into the armed forces. Second, the shops are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain clothing, since so many men's wear factories are busy turning out uniforms and equipment for the armed forces.

Bond Sale Boosted By President's Trip

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

Stirred by President Roosevelt's trip to Africa, many persons have telegraphed that they are buying more war bonds, the White House disclosed Jan. 29.

"After learning of your momentous trip, am buying another $500 war bond today," one message said.

"As an American citizen, I will conserve everything and buy bonds," another said.

Chinese Postwar Demands To Include Racial Equality

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Chinese leaders are today making it quite clear to the United Nations that racial equality and a system of collective security in the Pacific are the twin pillars of the peace structure on which they will insist after the complete defeat of Japan.

China's own peace aims are being brought more fully into focus and are becoming more definite. They are being crystalized at a time when it is expected that the organization of the United Nations is about to be made more substantial and are being circulated in the Allied capitals. They embrace these four main points:

1. The complete disarmament of Japan, as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill affirmed in their Casablanca communiqué, and such continuous inspection as will keep it disarmed.

2. The specific extension of all the guarantees and purposes of the Atlantic Charter to the Far East on a basis of racial and political equality.

3. The development of a system of collective security particularly applicable and responsible for maintaining the peace in the Pacific in which China will be a full and equal partner.

4. Co-operative action among the United Nations to develop the natural resources and expanding industries of the Pacific, and the raising of the living and educational standards of the people.

Manifesto From Chungking

The most detailed statement of China's peace aims has now reached Washington in the form of a manifesto which was prepared by the China section of the International Peace Congress during its fifth-anniversary meeting in Chungking and which was broadcast over the Government Radio.

The substance of this manifesto is now being made available by the Office of War Information here. It begins by reviewing China's fight against aggression, and emphasizes that its five and one half years of resistance to Japanese conquest has been sustained by two causes:

"Firstly, as a result of the propagation of Chinese principles and revolutionary efforts during the last 50 years, the Chinese have regained their self-confidence and a new civilization with a glorious history, a vast territory with abundant resources and huge manpower reserves. China is now entitled to make her contribution to mankind.

"Secondly, the Chinese firmly believe that the right will never bow to might and that justice finally will triumph over brute force. They were sure from the beginning that the entailment of armed force and the commitment of atrocities by the Japanese against China would arouse the hatred of the Chinese and the indignation of the civilized world and cause international sentiment against Japan.

Joint Fight Expected

"Consequently, it was believed that China's single-handed fight against Japan would lead to a joint fight by democratic nations against the enemy.

"Following the footsteps of the Japanese militarists, the Nazis and Fascists embarked on their campaign to enslave the world," the manifesto said. "After undergoing untold suffering, the civilized and peace-loving nations have risen and built a solid united front for the defense of civilization, humanity, democracy, and a permanent peace.

"The recent successes in Soviet Russia, North Africa, the Southwest Pacific, and Asia," the manifesto pointed out, "are evidence that the United Nations have passed from the defensive to the offensive and from a passive position to an active one. With abundant resources, unlimited manpower and enormous productivity, this offensive is expected to reach its climax in the current year."

Terms Outlined

The Chungking statement then outlines China's peace objectives in these concrete terms:

"The naval, land and air forces of the United Nations are far superior in strength to the weary and worn Axis bloc. The collapse of the aggressive nations and the victory of the United Nations are, therefore, matters of time."

Expressing hope in the international peace campaign, the manifesto stated:

"We must intensify our efforts in national mobilization for an all-out counteroffensive.

"We must drive away every single enemy soldier from our soil and recover all our lost territories.

"Japan must be disarmed and prohibited from re-arming herself.

"A security system in the Pacific must be established.

"Meanwhile, we must speed up our mobilization, raising the living standards and intellegence level of the people, exploiting natural resources and developing industries.

Safeguard for Mankind

"Internationally, the entire reformation should aim not only at crushing the aggressive bloc composed of Germany, Italy and Japan and others of their regime, but also of eliminating aggression by aggressiveness and that mankind will not suffer from further wars.

"It is therefore necessary to re-establish the collective security system, promote international authority, support international law, eliminate international conflict, keep the strong and powerful within bounds, and protect the weak and small nations.

"The production of different nations should be carried out under a comprehensive scheme and put under control.

"World economy should be regulated on an equitable and suitable basis. The balance of the agriculture and industry of the different nations would be affected. The economy, education and public health of the backward nations would be developed with international aid.

Atlantic Charter Extension

"The eight principles enumerated in the Atlantic Charter should be fully carried out in order that all peoples, irrespective of color, should all be equal and enjoy the same chance of existence and development and of contribution to mankind.

"We Chinese believe in the free principles of the people and uphold the pennant of racial equality, political freedom and people's welfare. We are fully convinced that the welfare of mankind hinges upon the realization of a free world in which racial hatred must be replaced by universal love, ruled by co-operation.

"Egoism and selfishness must be replaced by the spirit of universal brotherhood. Only then can cosmopolitan living be realized and permanent peace of mankind be established."

The Chungking meeting also adopted a resolution paying respect to President Lin Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and extending greetings to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin and officers and men of the Chinese armed forces at the front.

Boy's Mother Jailed For Hitting Teacher

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP) — A woman who struck her son's public school teacher was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse today by a Judge who said that "the school system has in the past few months been overrun with something akin to anarchy."

"In Brooklyn some time ago a school teacher was killed," asserted Special Sessions Justice Bernard Kozicke. "An epidemic of things of that kind leads us to believe that we must do something to protect teachers in charge of these children."

Mrs. Charlotte Allen Dilsworth, Negro, the woman sentenced today, was convicted earlier this month of an assault on Mrs. Edith Strong, a physical training instructor in a Bronx school. Mrs. Dilsworth was alleged to have struck the teacher after accusing her of striking her son, Alvin, 11. Mrs. Strong said she pushed the boy into line but did not hit him.

What Time Is It? Georgia Not Sure

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30 (AP)—No one in Georgia could tell last night exactly what time it was.

So far as the Legislature and Gov. Ellis Arnall were concerned, the time was Central War Time from "Rabun Gap to Tybee Light" (meaning all over the State). Governor Arnall signed a bill Jan. 28 shifting from Eastern War Time. Proponents said Eastern War Time made farmers and school children get up before dawn.

But Georgia cities had varied ideas about the time. At least five decided to stay on Eastern War Time, for the time being, anyway.

The Governor said he did not care what cities or individuals did about it. He said they could use Rocky Mountain Time if they wanted to.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Great Musical Educator

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" a conversation is recorded between a young Post-Impressionist painter and Duret, a well-known figure in the Paris art world. The young man had complained about the lack of recognition of himself and his friends, adding that they were not even allowed to show in the Salon.

"My young friend," replied Duret, "there are two kinds of art, never forget this; there is art and there is official art." He then pictured the kind of representative painter that appealed to important personages: "a medium-sized, slightly stout man, not too well dressed but dressed in the fashion of his class, either bald or well-brushed hair and a respectful bow with it." The young man was advised to look in the mirror: "You can see that you would not do. . . . No, my dear young friend, there is art and there is official art, there always has been and there always will be."

* * *

One recalled this rather one-sided conversation more than once in reading the biography of the late Sir Walford Davies by the editor of "Grove" and music critic of The Times (London), Dr. H. C. Colles (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.; $3.75). To borrow the old metaphor, it might almost be said of Walford Davies that he was born with a silver spoon, stamped "official," in his mouth. The small, awe-stricken boy who passed the sentry at the Gate of Windsor Castle, the home of Queen Victoria, to sing as a chorister in St. George's Chapel, was to become Sir Walford Davies, K. C. V. O., Master of the King's Musick; a Musical Doctor of Cambridge; a Musical Doctor (Honoris Causa) of Oxford; Gresham Professor of Music; Musical Director to the University of Wales and chairman of the National Council of Music; and in 1918, Musical Director of the R. A. F. in the last war with the rank of Mayor; Professor of the Royal College of Music and Aberystwyth University College; Organist of the Temple and after of St. George's Chapel—"the Mecca of British organ playing"—where from choirboy he was promoted to the position of pupil assistant to his teacher, Sir Walter Parratt.

Among other multifarious activities Davies conducted the Bach Choir from 1902 till 1907. The list of his compositions, arrangements, and compilations, apart from his books, published lectures and essays, occupies more than 16 pages of his biography.

* * *

Unlike the young French painter, Davies was the kind of representative artist that appealed to important personages. Nothing about him suggested the faintest tinge of what used to be called Bohemianism. The academic, official world in which he moved so easily and confidently might never have existed on the same planet as Montmartre, the 'Boul Mich,' and Montparnasse. If he looked into the mirror, this, in the words of Dr. Colles, is what he saw: "It is a picture of an elderly man, bald-headed, heavy of figure and florid of countenance, who only needed to remove his spectacles and assume a full-bottomed wig to become an excellent model for a portrait of J. S. Bach." How different the career of the insignificant-looking Mozart might have been had his appearance more closely resembled Duret's official painter! But important personages are not the only people who confuse art with the artist.

Davies belonged to a type of musician that is difficult to imagine as existing in any country other than England. This type is, or perhaps rather was, a sort of musical hold-over from the Victorian age. Sir Donald Tovey supplied a clue to the character of an official art essentially and peculiarly English when, in the biography of Sir Walter Parratt, he pointed out that the old Victorian division of music into sacred and secular still survives in the classification of musicians: "Organists and the choirs they cultivate are sacred; all other musicians are secular. . . . The organist belongs to a world where advertisement is inadmissible. . . . Court appointments and professorships reveal to the public little more than the fact that such dignities exist and are held by definite persons."

* * *

Naturally the unsophisticated public regards the art of these persons as being at least equal to their dignities. But—going back to an earlier generation—it was often difficult to explain to a foreign artist the musical importance, relatively to their official positions, of even a Parry, Stanford, or Mackenzie. In England as elsewhere, much official art, of course, is beyond all explanation.

Walford Davies was probably the first composer in history to achieve national fame, not by his works, of which practically only "A Solemn Melody" survives, but by talking. Invited, in 1924, to attend an advisory committee on music set up by the B. B. C., which had been established a year before, he held forth with such eloquence that the managing director, J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith) was greatly impressed. His first broadcast (April 4, 1924) was for school children, and by arrangement with the Board of Education such broadcasts became a regular feature of the school curriculum.

The first series of talks called "Music and the Ordinary Listener" followed. Ordinary listeners soon began to take an extraordinary interest in that 'persuasive voice. Who would have imagined that music was inhabited by such things as tonics, dominants, and other queer whatnots? You might not recognize them if you met them, nor understand their habits, but it was nice to know they were there and Sir Walford made everything seem delightfully easy. The secret of his success on the air was well put by an Oxford don: "The difference between him and all these other talkers on the wireless is that he really means it."

Whether talk is the best approach to the arts is arguable. As Dr. Colles says, cynical musicians have doubted whether Walford Davies taught the ordinary listener anything. But this by no means flattering biography of a remarkable man reveals a great educationist if not a great composer, and in the words of a former Director-General of the B. B. C., "People often say that broadcasting has 'made' so and so; but Walford Davies, with his 17 years at the microphone, is one of those by whom broadcasting itself has been made." For one who carried all the honors of official art, here, surprisingly, was an ideal medium. No one was quicker to see that musical expression is now bounded only by the ether.

Reiner With Philharmonic

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The unpredictable Fritz Reiner has completed a fortnight as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. To describe in this way a conductor who has been before the American public for 20 years and whose musical personality is well known may seem more than a little curious.

Now the guiding spirit of the Pittsburgh Symphony, he began making appearances in New York soon after he came to this country in 1922 for a decade of leadership of the Cincinnati Orchestra. He has appeared with the Philharmonic repeatedly as well as with the visiting Philadelphia, and he long since established in Manhattan his right to be considered an exceptional technician. As an interpreter, he has presided over the most varied types of programs, and has led opera performances—though not at the Metropolitan. His musical personality may therefore be said to be an open book for our audiences at Carnegie Hall.

* * *

But it is a book of many pages—and they do not always run in the expected sequences. On one occasion we have to deal with an ultra-conservative, on another with an exponent of the eccentric or the blizarre. Here is the drill-master, the martinet. There, the wayward exponent of rushed or retarded tempi and dynamic changes that may be as stimulating as they are surprising, or as dismaying as they are unconventional.

Ordinarily, there is a very sober expertness in the business with the stick. Of a sudden, the lightnings strike and for a moment gestures fly this way and that. Then all may be the calmest of routine again.

If there is criticism of a particular reading—and all our really eminent conductors must have learned to expect a moderate amount of fault-finding—it may be because a performance has seemed "academic"; or, quite as likely, because it has had something circusy about it. Perhaps no one thinks of Mr. Reiner as an essentially spectacular conductor, such as Dimitri Mitropoulos (who, in his turn, has won a host of warm admirers in New York). But those who know his work best are seldom caught off their guard if the unexpected happens. It is almost a case of the unpredictable being the predictable.

Certainly Mr. Reiner's most recent concerts with the century-old New York Orchestra have done nothing to make any such notions untenable. His first concert of the season, devoted to an all-Russian program that brought back Stravinsky's "Chant du Rossignol" in the company of the Mussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exposition" and the Shostakovitch Sixth Symphony, was a kid-glove affair. All was sedate, all clearly defined, all technically expert, all touched with a certain gentlemanly casualness.

* * *

His second Thursday evening program brought to attention one of the most persuasive performances of a Haydn symphony in many a season. The work was that in B flat which is listed as No. 102; and for those who are convinced that this is essentially a work in the romantic vein, the interpretation was a model of what a romantic Haydn interpretation should be. It was warm, it was flawlessly proportioned, it was free of anything resembling stiffness, and it sang. There was nothing of exaggeration, as there was nothing of mere formalism.

Thereafter came four of the Brahms Hungarian dances—numbers 5, 6, 7, and 102. They were just as brilliantly played. But it was a tinsel brilliance and it smacked of the coffee house in excelsis. There were extremes of rubato and wild rushes thereafter. Virtuosity ran riot and no one was left in doubt that it was the Hungarian gypsy sort of virtuosity. There was no need to think of Brahms. But every player had to watch his step, and the watching was of such success as to place the New York Philharmonic-Symphony quite on a par, one might be disposed to contend, with even the topmost of the jive bands! However, those who went into raptures over the Duke Ellington concert in the same auditorium a few nights later might not concede as much without more argument than this commentator is prepared to advance.

Mr. Reiner is, to be sure, of Hungarian birth and knows Hungarian rhythms accordingly. He had other use for this knowledge in a first performance in its present form of Béla Bartók's Concerto for Two Pianos, which the composer and his wife Ditta Pasztory-Bartók, played with the orchestra. As a sonata for two pianos and percussion, the work was brought to the attention of our musical sophisticates by the League of Composers two seasons ago.

* * *

The change from a sonata to a concerto is fundamentally something of the instrumentation and the number of players required. An effect of sparseness remains; the percussionists continue to be kingpins, with the xylophonist almost a third soloist; the other instruments point up and sustain the piano parts more than they amplify the tonal or harmonic structure. Some slight modification of the work's harsh dissonances results from the new form's added measure of dispersal of these. But—granting that the composer knew exactly what he wanted to do and achieved his purpose with indisputable technical mastery—this remains laborious and forbidding music that will rejoice neither the fingers nor the egos of duo-pianists. The performance of the Bartóks, however, was a very able one and the collaboration of Mr. Reiner's ensemble was all that the music required.

MGM

Billie Burke

Returning to the stage in "This Rock," new comedy which opens a pre-Broadway engagement at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, on Feb. 2. The New York opening will be at the Longacre Theater, Feb. 18.

The Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

War conditions, especially those of transportation, have turned the one hundred and thirty-eighth annual exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts into an all-invited show, with responsibility for its contents resting upon Reginald Marsh and Paul Manship.

Results are somewhat confusing. It is impossible, for instance, to tell whether a new wave of escapism is descending upon American painting, or whether the general decline in war-motivated pictures may be attributed to the fact that so many top-flight artists are temporarily in various branches of defense work, if not fighting actively.

The war, naturally, is present, but a majority of the canvases are of the studio-bred type, whether produced directly from nature or fabricated indoors from imagination or carefully arranged objects.

Landscapes are many, portraits are few, and still-lifes hold their own. If, however, one may base any reasonable judgment on what is being shown, American art has reached a digestive period. It is freeing itself of muddied pigments and from pure imitation of European fare, but it is not startlingly original. It is blazing no new trails.

That, perhaps, is to be expected in a world at war. Either the mind of the painter is struck by the horror of destruction or it recoils and withdraws, preferring the fine technical niceties that Eugene Speicher brings to the color range of a young woman in gray furs and plum-red dress with accents of yellow-tan; or that Gladys Rockmore Davis imparts to her tridimensional impression of a plump blonde semi-nude, the pink flesh held against the blue of background.

Against these are the war-bred canvases. Max Weber's suggestion of agonized figures sums up one's feeling toward the contemporary tragedy. It says, in perhaps more haunting chirography, what Joseph Hirsch brings to his easily read war epic, "Together We Fight for the Right to Live," which shows a young mother giving her child water from an army flask as soldiers look on in the midst of war ruins. More hopeful than the Weber, it hints at the future while visualizing the present.

* * *

Jo Presser takes sailor types and, with a certain amount of lively distortion, produces a canvas of rich colors and active forms. Jon Corbino, also, using war subject matter rather than any particular war scene, reacts to the destruction that ravages civilian life.

Civilian dislocation grows more definitely topical in Harold Sterner's "Winter on the Boardwalk," a telling shot of the deserted resort, its closed shops, two lonely men, and a sailor gazing out to sea; while, topical again, though passed through the imagination, are John Lear's "Five O'clock Bus" in the coal regions, with soldiers dashing down hill past identical house shacks, and Elliot Orr's ship burning at sea.

Walter Gardner offers a girl-I-left-behind-me comment in the shadow-and-light impression of a young mother and her little boy (American flag in hand) standing back-to at a rural station to watch a train disappear around the bend.

The weird surrealistic wanderings of the imagination, no doubt sifted through a web of war reactions, yield Frederick Haucke's "The Coming Angel," Federico Castellon's "Fallen Angels in a Hostile World," and Hubert Mesibov's medley of evil forms with mechanized jaws and spikes.

* * *

But it is with a sense of relief that the eye turns to other canvases; a relief that may underly the artists' own swing away from the socially or politically meaningful to more universal verities. For the mind tires of war and its horrors. There are newsreels for all that, and no doubt the escapist flavor of the present annual will have genuine appeal for many a news-jaded visitor.

Take, for instance, Franklin Watkins' auburn-haired little girl in starched frills of gray-blue and white toying with the keys of a piano upon which a suggested bouquet of flowers clinches the color note and adds a touch of pink.

She is no studio prop, that little girl, posed merely for picture making purposes. She piques your curiosity with her discontented face, and the listless, soundless pressure of her relaxed finger on the key.

Turning to landscapes, two types are evident, the realistic and the fanciful. In the former category is Stephen Etnier's visualization of silence on a Maine inlet. In a flat-bottomed boat a man sits motionless on still water; theme, handling and the accent of land somehow suggesting Eakins' studies of scullers poised on the Schuylkill River.

Hovering between the realistic and the purely imaginative is Henry Mattson's silvery brook in a rich green woodsy setting; while Walter Stuempfig pushes realism aside to achieve a synthetic medley of romantic elements from foreground figures to background architectural items, all held together by adroit color lighting and smacking both of the old world and the new.

Strangely enough, in spite of the war, and an almost closed market, the sculpture this year is livelier than the painting. Not that there are outstanding masterpieces, but stirring in subject matter is an awareness of the world in which we live, not that of a fabled Greece or Rome.

* * *

Carl Scharmitz's "Harvest Thanksgiving" is a simple tribute to that important contemporary, the farmer, who stands, hat in hand, against wheat sheaves.

More challenging, perhaps, because less orthodox, is "Air Raid," by John Hovannes, who defies established sculptural creeds to reveal in that medium what others might say in paint, from the violent movement of foreground civilians through the flutter of trees and clouds to the menacing planes. Designed in a baroque appreciation for swirl of detail coupled with a semi-cubistic delight in sharp angles splattered through the composition like machine-gun fire, "Air Raid" introduces a new note with telling effect.

Simplicity rules in another impressive work, "Slavic Mother," by Bernhard Sopher. Simply conceived in an enveloping shawl, the crouching figure leans over her nursing child. Although small, this composition possesses a bigness lacking in many of the more ambitious exhibition pieces. Here basic appreciation for sculptural form supports story message.

It is in the smaller rather than in the larger sculptures that one must look for the essence of the show, in spite of William Zorach's standing female nude with its upreaching forms. Interest swings instead to Archipenko's wave-like abstract torse, "Oceanic," to his dual figure composition resolving curves into angles; to Paul Jennewein's playful bronzes with birds and fabulous beings perched alternately on the branches of a leaf-tipped tree; or to Bruce Moore's two little ducks.

A New 'Playboy' at the Abbey

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

It is 35 years since Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" first was acted on the Abbey stage, amid a storm of protest which was repeated every night for a week and would probably have taken a violent form but for the presence of police each night in the auditorium. Three years later, in the United States, the play gave rise to trouble in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. In Philadelphia, the entire cast was arrested.

The play is said to be the only work of the theater whose first act was at once, upon its coming to an end in performance, repeated before an enthusiastic audience. That happened in the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York, in 1911, following disturbances which made the opening act inaudible. When the police had cleared the theater of its riotous element, the play began again. That night, American—and Irish—theatrical history was made.

Since those days "The Playboy" has had many revivals which not only provoked no protests but, on the contrary, aroused enthusiasm. Today it is difficult to understand why the play should ever have been regarded as provocative.

* * *

After a lapse of more than five years, Synge's masterpiece has once more been revived and given what the directorate has described as "an entirely new production." It is now playing to capacity at every performance.

It serves no useful purpose to make comparisons, nevertheless it must be said that in revivals made the past 20 years the play has never had the treatment which it received when first offered. The modern note has crept in and in every production the realistic has conflicted with the poetic qualities of the speech, so that the longer and more florid passages seem forced rather than spontaneous.

In this new production Cyril Cusack, as Christy Mahon, is frequently at odds with the producer, who has the realistic touch. Cusack himself has a fine sense of the poetic nature of Synge's lines and when he lets himself go in the character, he brings out its beauty to the fullest. But he appears to become suddenly aware of his departure from the producer's ideas and then he at once has difficulties, and the dialogue, in the realistic atmosphere, becomes unreal.

Brid Ni Loingsigh (Bride Lynch) was an excellent foil to Christy. As Pegeen Mike, she had the matter-of-fact outlook and at the same time she was susceptible to the influence of the romantic. In her the symbolism of the play was contained. She admired the courage it took to commit the crime of murder, but she hated the deed itself and showed that hate when Christy seemed to be about to commit murder in actuality. Then, when he had gone, her newly found sense of the romantic declared itself and Brid Ni Loingsigh put into her final speech all the tragedy of her appreciation of what she had gained and lost.

* * *

The setting and the costumes were designed by Sean Keating, R. H. A., a painter of eminence who has found his inspiration in the West, in County Mayo, and his contribution to the production established atmosphere at once. The painter obviously also had a hand in the staging. Every scene was so planned and grouped that, in sequence, they constituted a kaleidoscopic series of pictures that recalled Keating's own works. The effect was delightful and the coloring of the costumes blended artistically. Keating was also responsible for the make-up, and he succeeded in giving everybody the appearance of a trace of Spanish blood, which is so noticeable in the West.

The play itself will always be provocative in the sense that Synge, when he wrote it, succeeded in creating a style and dialogue which blended the fantastic and the realistic. Frank Dermody, who was responsible for the new production, failed to bring about a compromise between the two. A fast pace and a farcial comedy manner of playing may please the modernists but it kills the poetry of the play. Like Greek drama, this play admits of no compromise between the methods of its own period and those of today.

With a cast of fine players, such as the Abbey has now provided, who appreciate the poetic nature of the dialogue, a director rather than a producer should be put in charge, so that the actors may have freedom of interpretation. When the actors take charge in this production, we get Synge. When the hand of the producer intervenes, we get Dermody.

Here Are Pantomimes

By Harold Hobson

London

London has four pantomimes this winter—"Mother Goose" at the Coliseum, "Jack and Jill" at His Majesty's, "The Babes in the Wood" at the Victoria Palace, and "Cinderella" at the Stoll.

"Jack and Jill," with Florence Desmond and Arthur Askey in the cast, and supported by "Monsewer" Eddie Gray's culturedly illiterate juggling, has the advantage of being already a proved success, for it ran for several months at the Palace last year. Now, on the same stage and in the same theater that knew the sensitive and splendid triumphs of Tree, it glitters gloriously afresh, a shimmering fantasy of grays and Gray.

"Mother Goose," with a slightly stronger story, is painted in cruder colors, though its Principal Boy, Patricia Burke, unites charm and robust vigor more excellently than any of her rivals of the younger generation.

In "The Babes in the Wood" Lupino Lane introduces something of an innovation in making one of the robbers at times not unsympathetic. But, though even the least satisfactory of these shows is worthy of at any rate moderate praise, it is "Cinderella" that runs away with the superlatives. It is at the Stoll that the certified cheque among the wedding presents is to be found. I remember gratefully Miss Desmond's impersonations, and the fussy zeal with which Mr. Askey transforms himself into the lesser insects, buzzing more industriously than any bee, to say nothing of the delicate half-shades of many of their pantomime's settings; yet, in considering "Cinderella," I cannot but avail myself of Captain O'Kelley's triumphant verdict on his most famous racehorse, "Eclipse first, the rest nowhere."

* * *

To be sure, apart from all else, "Cinderella" is the best story in all the pantomimes. Its fascination is perennial, and it has been told down all the Christian ages. The Liddell Hart of the ancient world, Aelian the Tactician, related it of the Greek girl Rhodope, whose slipper was stolen by an eagle when she was bathing, and dropped into the hands of Psammeticus of Memphis (that same Psammeticus who tried to discover the sources of the Nile).

Perrault dressed it in the costumes of the Roi Soleil, and in its brocades and satins it delighted the children of the days of Condé and Turenne. Rossini made it into an opera for the Roman carnival of 1817, and in 1864 it became an English pantomime. At Christmas 30 years later, with Ellaline Terriss in the title role, it occupied the boards of Irving's Lyceum, while the great man himself fulfilled a month's engagement at the Tremont Theater in Boston; today, in one of its most attractive versions, it is very nearly the best thing to be seen in London. Its story will still be told when that wanderer from New Zealand sits on a broken arch of Westminster Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, and some lonely airman from the Steppes, circling over the tangled undergrowth of what once was Washington, discerns beneath him the relics of the White House.

Maybe, however, the recollection of Macaulay's rhetoric is getting the better of me. This would be a pity, since nothing more measured than the magnificent exaggeration of that eminent and eloquent Victorian could do justice to the Prince Charming of Fay Compton. To read of old actors is usually a dull enough experience; but the boredom is tinged with respectful awe when we consider their versatility, remembering that Kean, for example, would play Richard III and Harlequin in a single night, while players of today will repeat one performance, not as exacting as either of Kean's, during a whole lifetime.

* * *

We sink our heads in shame at the too-merited reproach that modern stars have no variety. Yet we can lift them again—and lift them more than a little way—at the thought of Miss Compton. Edmund himself would have recognized a player of his own mettle in an actress who, with equal skill and power, and within a few weeks, is the relentless and scheming heroine of "The Little Foxes," and the dashing, graceful, and tuneful Principal Boy of pantomime. Not even the Sun-King could have worn hair more superbly powdered than hers, whilst to see the fine freedom of her march, in, for once, a Tudor costume, to and fro across the stage, singing some patriotic ditty, is an exhilarating experience in the contemplation of the perfect marriage of strength and grace in motion.

The rest of "Cinderella" is a fit setting for Miss Compton's Prince Charming. It is perhaps a little to be regretted that Linda Carroll's Cinderella does not change from finery to rags on the ballroom stairs as the clock strikes 12, for it is, after all, a transformation easy to effect. But beyond that all is praise, whether for the bridling and continually hopeful Ugly Sisters of Nervo and Knox, the minute and likable Broker's Men of Naughton and Gold, or the self-effacing, fiddle-playing Buttons of Ted Ray. This is, indeed, the pantomime of the season.

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The Home Forum

All Good Is Ours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS A TRUISM, generally accepted by mankind, that God is wholly good, omnipotent, infinitely wise and loving. Many today are thoroughly convinced that the statement in Psalms (84:11) is a provable fact, **"For the Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."**

How reasonable it is to accept the fact that a cause can produce only an effect which is like itself. God, being wholly good, is manifested or expressed by His creation, which is entirely good and spiritual. Because of the infinitude, the all-inclusiveness, of God, meag· ness, limitation, and insufficiency are not, and cannot become, qualities of His perfect likeness, man. It is not difficult to realize that whatever God made, is not only perfect and good, but abundant in nature and character, and though mistakenly believed to be material, is wholly spiritual.

When we remember that God is the source of all good, we are comforted by the knowledge that, because of His everywhereness, there is no shortage of spiritual qualities such as love, peace, harmony, kindness, joy, health, freedom, ability, and good. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 36:7, 8): **"How excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures."**

Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, which she presented to the world through her remarkable writings, has lifted many a man and woman out of the stringency, despondency, and fear produced by poverty and limitation. This liberation is the natural result of an improved state of thinking, due to the replacement of ignorance of God and His government of man by the acceptance of the true spiritual facts of God, man, and His righteous government of all creation. God, divine Mind, is eternally reflected and expressed by His spiritual ideas. These ideas are infinite in variety, in power, and in intelligence. They are available to all who will accept them, and those who rightly utilize them receive benefits heretofore unknown. **"Holding the *right* idea of man in my mind,"** declares Mrs. Eddy, **"I can improve my own, and other people's individuality, health, and morals"** (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 62). As the right concept of health, wealth, strength, or any other quality of good is understood and utilized, there is brought into experience an improved condition in whatever is requisite for human well-being.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite divine Mind, all-power, perfect Love. Anyone may place himself in a position for the immediate reception of good by the honest acknowledgment of these facts: namely, that God has unlimited power to bless and heal; that God is infinite Mind, the source of all intelligence, and protects His children; that God is Love, and forever manifests His loving-kindness to all His creation. If one desires to receive the good which God graciously and abundantly gives to all, he should be watchful of his thoughts, and guard against the temptation materially to outline the time, place, and manner in which the good shall be made apparent in his experience.

A valuable lesson was learned by the writer at a time when he felt that his present position was not affording sufficient financial income. He was most desirous of attaining a higher place, and a larger salary, in the bank where he had been employed for a few years. The mistaken thinking was the ignorant attempt to gain good in just one way, the selfish way of human desire. When, after an awakening, he was willing to abandon unillumined human outlining, and let God direct his way, he was led to resign his position and enter upon new activities, which eventually brought in greater financial returns than could ever have been received by his remaining in the employ of the bank.

Christ Jesus understood God's abundance, and demonstrated the presence of good on many occasions. When the need was for food, money, freedom from impending danger, or rescue from the stormy sea, he spoke the word of Truth, and every need was supplied. The sick were made whole, the blind received their sight, the deaf heard, the dumb spoke, the lame walked, the dead were restored to life. Our great Master definitely declared that those who truly understood and followed him, relying upon God as he did, would do the works he did. There is but one God, and He is the same forever. He is the Giver of "every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17).

Mrs. Eddy asks in Science and Health (p. 2), **"Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?"** Then she adds, concerning true prayer, **"The unspoken desire does bring us nearer the source of all existence and blessedness."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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"THE LAND WORKERS": *A Painting by A. R. W. Allan, R. S. A.*

PICTURES SUCH AS "The Land Workers" have given Archibald Russell Watson Allan his place in Scottish art. The art galleries of Glasgow, Paisley, and Stirling possess as fine examples as this one from Perth. Mr. Allan's pictures in pastel have great charm, and to the lover of the countryside his landscapes in oil are satisfying. The team of horses is the chief feature in "The Land Workers." Docile and intelligent, they stand in their massive strength, a combination of power and simplicity.

Mr. Allan was born in Glasgow. His father was a colliery manager with a taste for painting. Owing to the early loss of his father, the boy was unable at first to follow his bent. But, while he was making his living in commerce, he attended classes for painting. Later, he decided to make art his career and studied both in Glasgow and Paris.

Allan, like many another Scottish artist, is a vigorous nationalist and a lover of the Gaelic tongue.

With the Charm Of Surprise

AMONG ALL THE PROVINCES in Scotland, if an intelligent stranger were asked to describe the most varied and the most beautiful, it is probable he would name the county of Perth. . . .

One of the most beautiful points of view which Britain, or perhaps the world, can afford is, or rather we may say was, the prospect from a spot called the Wicks of Baiglie, being a species of niche at which the traveler arrived, after a long stage from Kinross, through a waste and uninteresting country, and from which, as forming a pass over the summit of a ridgy eminence which he had gradually surmounted, he beheld, stretching beneath him, the valley of the Tay, traversed by its ample and lordly stream; the town of Perth, with its two large meadows, or inches, its steeples, and its towers; the hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoul faintly rising into picturesque rocks, partly clothed with woods; the rich margin of the river, studded with elegant mansions; and the distant view of the huge Grampian mountains, the northern screen of this exquisite landscape. The alteration of the road, greatly, it must be owned, to the improvement of general intercourse, avoids this magnificent point of view, and the landscape is introduced more gradually and partially to the eye, though the approach must be still considered as extremely beautiful. There is still, we believe, a footpath left open, by which the station at the Wicks of Baiglie may be approached; and the traveler, by quitting his horse or equipage, and walking a few hundred yards, may still compare the real landscape with the sketch which we have attempted to give. But it is not in our power to communicate, or in his to receive, the exquisite charm which surprise gives to pleasure, when so splendid a view arises when least expected or hoped for.—From "The Fair Maid of Perth," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Alt godt hører oss til

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET ER EN selvinnlysende sannhet som menneskeheten i sin almindelighet har godtatt, at Gud er helt igjennem god, allmektig, uendelig vis og kjærlig. Mange mennesker i vore dager er fullstendig overbevist om at følgende erklæring i Salmene (84:12) er en bevislig kjensgjerning: "For Gud Herren er sol og skjold, Herren gir nåde og ære; han nekter ikke dem noget godt som vandrer i uskyld."

Hvor rimelig er det ikke å godta den kjensgjerning at en årsak bare kan frembringe en virkning som er lik den selv. Gud, som er helt igjennem god, blir manifestert eller utrykt av Sin skapelse, som er helt og holdent god og åndelig. Da Gud er uendelig, altomfattende, er knapphet, begrensning og utilstrekkelighet ikke egenskaper som tilhører Hans fullkomne lignelse, mennesket, og de kan heller ikke bli det. Det er ikke vanskelig å skjønne at alt som Gud har gjort, ikke bare er fullkomment og godt av natur og karakter, men også rikelig, og helt ut åndelig, skjønt det feilaktig formodes å være materielt.

Når vi minnes at Gud er kilden til alt det gode, finner vi trøst i bevisstheten om at der, fordi Han er allestedsnærværende, ikke er nogen mangel på åndelige egenskaper som kjærlighet, fred, harmoni, vennlighet, glede, sundhet, frihet, dyktighet og det gode. Salmisten sang (Salm. 36:8, 9): "Hvor kostelig er din miskunnhet, Gud! Menneskenes barn søker ly i dine vingers skygge. De mettes overflødig av ditt huses fedme, og av dine gleders strøm gir du dem å drikke."

Kristen Videnskap, Mary Baker Eddys opdagelse, som hun fremla for verden gjennem sine bemerkelsesverdige skrifter, har løftet mangen mann og kvinne ut av den trykkethet, motløshet og frykt som fattigdom og begrensning hadde ført til. Denne befrielse er det naturlige resultat av forbedret tenkning, som igjen skyldes at uvitenhet om Gud og Hans styre av mennesket er blitt ombyttet med godtagelsen av de sanne åndelige kjensgjerninger med hensyn til Gud, mennesket og Hans rettferdige styre av hele skapelsen. Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, blir i all evighet gjenspeilet og uttrykt av Sine åndelige idéer. Disse idéer er uendelige i forskjelligartethet, i makt og i intelligens. De er tilgjengelige for alle som vil ta imot dem, og de som bruker dem på rette måte, mottar goder og velsignelser de aldri før har kjent. "Når jeg holder den *rette* idé om mennesket i tankene," erklærer Mrs. Eddy, "kan jeg forbedre min egen og andre menneskers individualitet, sundhet og moral" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 62). Alt efter som det rette begrep om sundhet, rikdom, styrke eller en hvilken som helst annen av det godes egenskaper blir forstått og nyttiggjort, inntrer der en forbedring i alt som er nødvendig for menneskelig velvære.

Kristen Videnskap lærer at Gud er uendelig guddommelig Sinn, allmakt, fullkommen Kjærlighet. Hvem som helst kan rydde veien for en øieblikkelig mottagelse av det gode ved en ærlig anerkjennelse av disse kjensgjerninger: at Gud har ubegrenset makt til å velsigne og helbrede, at Gud er uendelig Sinn, kilden til all intelligens, og beskytter Sine barn, at Gud er Kjærlighet og til alle tider legger Sin miskunnhet for dagen overfor hele Sin skapelse. Hvis vi ønsker å motta det gode som Gud nådig og rikelig gir alle, må vi gi akt på våre tanker og være på vakt mot den fristelse materielt å utpeke den tid, det sted og den måte hvorpå det gode skal komme til syne i vår erfaring.

Den som skriver dette, høstet en verdifull lærdom på et tidspunkt da han følte at den stilling han da innehadde, ikke gav ham tilstrekkelige finansielle inntekter. Han ønsket i høi grad å opnå en høiere stilling og en større lønn i den bank hvor han hadde vært ansatt i en del år. Feilen i hans tenkesett var det uvitende forsøk på å opnå det gode på bare én måte, det menneskelige ønskes selviske måte. Da han efter en mental opvåknen var villig til å gi slipp på uoplyst menneskelig planlegging og la Gud styre hans vei, blev han ledet til å si op sin stilling og begynne på et nytt virkefelt, som til slutt bragte ham høiere finansielle inntekter enn han nogensinne kunde ha opnådd ved å forbli i banken.

Kristus Jesus forstod Guds overflod og demonstrerte ved mange anledninger at det gode alltid er til stede. Når der trengtes mat, penger, frelse fra overhengende fare eller redning fra storm på sjøen, talte han Sannhetens ord, og hvert behov blev tilfredsstillet. De syke blev helbredet, de blinde fikk sitt syn, de døve hørte, de stumme talte, de lamme gikk, og de døde blev vekket til live igjen. Vår store Mester erklærte bestemt at de som i sannhet forstod og fulgte ham, og stolte på Gud således som han gjorde, vilde gjøre de gjerninger han gjorde. Der er bare én Gud, og Han er den samme til alle tider. Han er Giveren av "all god gave og all fullkommen gave" (Jakob 1:17).

Mrs. Eddy spør i *Science and Health* (s. 2): "Skal vi be om mere ved den åpne kilde, som lar strømme ut mere enn vi tar imot?" Derpå tilføier hun angående sann bønn: "Det uuttalte ønske bringer oss nærmere kilden til all tilværelse og lykksalighet."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Morning By Starlight

REALLY, IT ISN'T ANY EARLIER. It just seems so. But always at first it seems odd, and somewhat of an adventure, as if we were getting up in the middle of the night. There is nothing to be seen of outdoors as we eat breakfast with the light on; and the only thing, besides ourselves, that knows it is morning is the rooster who has begun his crowing even before we've lit the lights. His is a clear cry that is heard far up the valley and is answered by some other wakeful fellow. I suspect, too, that the owls on the mountain know it is morning, for they have hushed their calling; but the little frogs by the duck pond continue their shrill piping, as if this were the beginning, instead of the ending of night.

I stop and look at the sky, when I have picked up the milk pail and stepped out the door. And I sniff the cold smell of night. If every star is bright and clear, I know what kind of day to expect. If only a few show through the clouds, it may be about to rain and that will be good. If it has been raining, the air is full of delicious smells. When it is clear, there is a sharpness that smells of frost. I listen and hear nothing, except that rooster proclaiming the morning, and the frogs proclaiming the night. It is a birdless world, no flutter of wings, no sound of whistle or song.

The horses, standing just outside, blink at the light in the barn. After a while, I hear a faint sound of cowbell and know that Jane or Sally Anne has moved a little. On these starry mornings, none of the animals know when it is breakfast-time, until they happen to see the barn light. Sometimes they don't see it, or don't choose to come if they do; so I walk through the dark pasture and mistake bushes for cows. Cowbells are the greatest help before daylight. It is a pleasant adventure to walk in the darkness, stop and listen, stare at what may be a reclining cow, and finally hear the clink of a bell. One morning I looked everywhere in the cows' small night pasture, before a carelessly shaken bell made me aware that the cows were somewhere on the other side of their fence. I found them sleeping under an oak in a neighbor's field; the shapes of a number of slumbering cows were under the dark branches and it took me a while to get mine sorted out.

All this time, the sky shows not one sign into the circle of light, the little calves who sleep in the hay become thoroughly awake and hungry, and soft and sweet they look, with wisps of hay clinging to their coats. The sheep are charming pictures in the mellow light—sweetest of all Christopher, the Christmas-time lamb. He is little and tightly curled; he has pink inside his ears to match his nose, and thoughtful slate-gray eyes that turn impish when he gambols.

On this ranch we seem always to have something new for Christmas, a Christmas calf or a little goat, but there is something about a Christmas lamb that is best of all. When he was quite new, he celebrated the holidays by wearing a red ribbon and a tinkling bell, and he was all the Christmas decoration these acres needed. When his heels and tail went flying in gusts of play, that little bell made music that was the perfect accompaniment for such hilarity. Now, in the early morning, Christopher is a bunch of warm sleepy fleece that tempts me to stop everything else and do nothing but cuddle Christopher. But the cows begin to low urgently for hay. The horses realize the time and each one whinnies loudly to be fed first; so, where everything had been quiet, there is suddenly sound and action.

Suddenly, too, the sky is not so black. It is the silken gray of a dove's wing, soft and shining. A scattering of stars shine down, but I can't watch to see which disappears first. One, though, hangs for a long time over our mountain and, when there is a waning moon, that star and moon and mountaintop command all my attention while the poor animals despair of ever being fed.

The calves have their milk and, while it is still white around their muzzles, I turn them out to play among the orange trees. Being filled with warm milk, being wide awake, being aware of the frostiness of morning makes them the liveliest of little animals. They race around and around, they lower their heads and push one another, they spin around with their tails aloft.

The barn light can be put out before I've finished milking. I like to smell the cows' coats as I milk, fresh and grassy, a sort of early morning smell. When I carry the milk to the kitchen door, the sky is all pink and blue, sunlit clouds with endless blue behind them. But the sun has not yet touched the mountaintop, and it will be some time before it warms the valley floor. Frost is on the lower fields.

The little frogs have let morning silence them, the ducks are quacking and every hen is as awake as the rooster. I open the door of their house and they rush out—white ducks waddling fast, brown and yellow and speckled hens in a cloud of flutterings.

The land has the look of morning, breakfast is over for cows and horses, the calves and lamb are out, it is time to take the cattle to graze. And it is time now to look eastward to see the sunlight slanted into the valley so that it is behind the branches of trees. The dark green of live oaks is brightened, and the sycamores and willows become radiant.

By the time the cows have been taken to graze, I feel slightly triumphant, as though I had outraced the sun. Shadows are long and it still seems early, but the calves and the lamb have settled down in the sunshine for their first nap of the day. They think they've been awake for a long, long time.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Counterpoint

Just yesterday in dull December light
The sea was white,
And made a cameo of boughs of jet
In silhouette.

Today the sea has turned morose and
black;
A sullen back
For winter scenes of snow-wrapped
trees that show
The intaglio.

EDITH ADDISON THOMAS

Bounty

When the wind is full of sleet
And the ways are hard to go,
Chickadees that used to meet
By my doorsill banked in snow

Tap upon the frosty pane,
Anxious lest I might not see
In the driving, icy rain
Their bedraggled company.

Creeping up the leafless vine
By the dormer's narrow edge,
Sheltering underneath the line
Of the overhanging ledge.

Once they shyly looked askance
At my flapping apron strings,
Wary of my outstretched hands
And my goodwill offerings.

Now I throw the window wide,
And how boldly each one comes
To the warmth and light inside,
To my table spread with crumbs!

SARA KING CARLETON

A State Before There Were People In It

WILLA CATHER and Nebraska grew up together. Born in Virginia, she was taken at eight to a country moving in the first great floodtide of Western migration in the eighties. Within a single decade half a million people—Yankee settlers, sod-house pioneers out of the Lincoln country, Danes, Norwegians, Germans, Bohemians, Poles—pulled up stakes or emigrated from the farms of northern and eastern Europe to settle on the plains of a region that had been "a state before there were people in it." Nebraska was the first of the great settlements beyond the Mississippi after the Civil War, and the pace of its settlement and the polyglot character of its people were such that they seemed to mark a whole new society in flower. The successive stages of economic and social development were leaped quickly, but not too quickly; as late as 1885 the state was mostly raw prairie, and for the children of the first pioneers history began with the railroad age roaring in from the East. Nebraska was a society in itself, a bristling new society, proud of its progress and of values and a morality consciously its own. The prairie aristocracy that was to play as triumphant and even didactic a role in Willa Cather's novels as the colonial aristocracy had played in Edith Wharton's may have been composed out of the welter of emigration; but it was a founding class, and Willa Cather never forgot it.

Her enduring values were the values of this society, but they were not merely pioneer and agrarian values. There was a touch of Europe in Nebraska everywhere during her girlhood, and much of her distinctive literary culture was to be drawn from it. The early population numbered so many Europeans among it that as a young girl she would spend Sundays listening to sermons in French, Norwegian, and Danish. There was a Prague in Nebraska as well as in Bohemia. Europe had given many brilliant and restless young men to the West. . . . Knut Hamsun worked on a farm just across the state line in South Dakota; a cousin of Camille Saint-Saëns lived near by in Kansas. One could walk along the streets of a county seat like Wilber and not hear a word of English all day long. It was in this world, with its accumulation of many cultures, a world full of memories of Grieg and Liszt, of neighbors who taught her Latin and two grandmothers at home with whom she read the English classics, that Willa Cather learned to appreciate Henry James and at the same time to see in the pioneer society of the West a culture and distinction of its own. Her first two years there, she wrote later, were the most important to her as a writer. . . . Her love for the West grew from a simple affection for her own kind into a reverence for the qualities they represented; from a patriotism of things and place-names into a patriotism of ideas. What she loved in the pioneer tradition was human qualities rather than institutions—the qualities of Antonia Shimerda and Thea Kronberg, Alexandra Bergson and Godfrey St. Peter—but as those qualities seemed to disappear from the national life she began to think of them as something more than personal traits: they became the principles which she was to oppose to contemporary dissolution.—From "On Native Grounds," by ALFRED KAZIN. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

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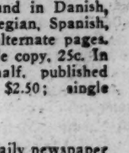

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

'Worth Makes the Man' ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

This is President Roosevelt's birthday and a word ought to be said about him.

First, in his wider sphere, there is no greater symbol for democracy in the world today. His picture, thrown on screens, brings applause in nations that rarely hear the English language. One needs to get outside America to realize what an affection Mr. Roosevelt inspires, as typifying the power, prestige and ideals of the United States.

At home, Mr. Roosevelt is in his tenth year as President. It is hard to make a full appraisal of his stature. But his place in history seems assured. Even political opponents usually pay tribute to the man. I have seen him many times address both houses of Congress in joint session. As the big figure comes up the inclined ramp I am always affected.

The applause comes spontaneously from the Democratic side; perfunctorily from the Republican side. Then, as the President makes his way forward, a grin on his face, I have never known it to fail that all sides join in growing applause. They are certainly not cheering the Party leader. They may not even be cheering the Presidential office. I think they cheer the man himslf, because of his cheerfulness, his confidence, his inability to feel discouragement, his strength.

Just what the secret of Mr. Roosevelt's generally unruffled personality is, I don't know. How any man can stand the burdens of the Presidency is beyond me, and more particularly in wartime. It is a harder job than Prime Minister of Great Britain, I think, because, under the American separation of powers, there is a normal chronic antagonism between executive and legislature that a Prime Minister does not face.

A Rare Gift

Mr. Roosevelt is said to make decision and then not worry about it. It is a gift few people have. His ebullience, self-confidence and joy in life may, of course, be a weakness in some manifestations; it is his greatest strength in most.

Just how does one appraise Mr. Roosevelt and his works? The social reforms and viewpoints known as the "New Deal" are bitterly attacked by many. Some persons strongly believe they are aimed at destroying the system of free enterprise and capitalism. On the contrary, the verdict of history is apt to be that Mr. Roosevelt did his best from his own approach to shore up the beams of capitalism.

Certain it is, at any rate, that Mr. Roosevelt is even more bitterly attacked from the extreme left than from the extreme right. He is exposed to the arrows both of the followers of Karl Marx and of Adam Smith. As a matter of fact, looking over the multitudinous record of the Administration, no very clear pattern of economic philosophy appears.

In domestic matters, after the great 1929 collapse, Mr. Roosevelt followed an opportunistic course. He moved in this direction, then that. His own favorite metaphor was that of the quarterback, carrying the ball—picking openings as they appeared. Thus, no settled philosophy underlies his actions, and economists are apt to shake their heads over him.

Extraordinary progress was made under Mr. Roosevelt in catching up with social legislation where the country had lagged behind other nations, and in putting into effect certain measures or long overdue government control, which antagonists agree are not likely to be repealed under a new Administration.

The inevitable tendency for the central government to grow in the era of shrinking distances, at the expense of the local and state governments, found expression under the New Deal and it is hard to see how this trend will be reversed in the future.

But with Mr. Roosevelt these developments flowed largely as accidents; they do not seem to be matters of considered policy in view of the different, and frequently conflicting, courses that Mr. Roosevelt undertook.

Ahead of Competitors

Mr. Roosevelt is not ahead of his time; what seems to be true of him is that he is ahead of his competitors. Other recent Presidents have had much the same type of Congress to deal with, good, bad and indifferent.

The point is that Mr. Roosevelt has, generally, been able to work with Congress. He has been aided, of course, by the great depression, and subsequently by the war; but, even so, the feat of bridging the gulf between White House and Congress for 10 years, with various ups and downs, is one of the President's greatest accomplishments. His ability to inspire personal as apart from political liking, and to win support from great inarticulate masses of the populace, has stood him in good stead here.

To sum it up, Mr. Roosevelt may not have given all the right answers in his Presidency, but he has generally asked the right questions. He has never lost sight of the two great weaknesses in American democracy, recurrent unemployment, and the existence, side by side, of frightful poverty with fabulous wealth. He has done what he could to meet these problems.

Now Mr. Roosevelt is engaged in a still bigger, world problem. It is not merely to win the war, but to try to win the peace after the war. Looking at it from this minute, many—probably most—careful observers are pessimistic about the chances. Perhaps their pessimism is as ill-founded as the overoptimism of World War I, when Americans did not appreciate the problems involved. At any rate conferences like those between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are in the right direction and men of good will everywhere, regardless of party, will hail their accomplishments.

The Country Speaks: Arizona

Grand Canyon's Potential Metals ..... ***By Ernest Douglas***

Lead, zinc, and vanadium for the winning of the war will soon be coming from the far depths of the Grand Canyon.

This news, however, is not highly important from a commercial standpoint. What metal is mined will be obtained with much difficulty and probably at costs which will be justified only by wartime needs. If a profit is earned, it will be the first money ever made out of any mine operation in the Grand Canyon.

For the world's deepest gorge and sublimest spectacle is the world's greatest disappointment in the eyes of the prospector and mining man.

First Enthusiastic Yankee Prospectors

First Yankee prospectors who came this way were enthusiastic. Here, nature had "stripped off the overburden" from an area 238 miles long, as much as 10 miles wide, and down to depths of a mile or more. All they had to do was to look around and locate the mineral deposits which had lain hidden for millions of years until uncovered by erosion.

Those pioneers were looking mainly for gold, and soon a myriad of golden legends arose to fan their fevered fancies. Gold hunters invaded the Canyon's fastnesses right after the Civil War, if not before. In 1871 William Clement Powell accompanied his uncle, Maj. John Wesley Powell, on that intrepid explorer's second trip through the Canyon. This entry is found in young Powell's journal:

"The two fellows with Captain Dodds are miners and seeking gold in the canyons of the Colorado and therefore want to see the Major about it. One of them showed us how to prospect by getting a few grains of gold out of the sand. Claims that somewhere among the rapids he can scoop up gold by the hatful and is bound to try it."

That "gold by the hatful" myth persists even now, although every year it is exploded by dozens or hundreds of eager fortune seekers. All through the Canyon a little gold can be washed from the river sands—"flour" so fine and light that it floats on water when dry. No successful process for extracting those golden grains has ever been devised.

In 1898 one company built a $300,000 dredge in the Glen Canyon division of the Grand Canyon, ran it a few months. The wreckage is still there, too far from transportation to be even war scrap. The dredge enterprise began a boom and a typical gold rush town sprang up, to fade away in a season.

A New and Modern Attempt

Traces of platinum have been found in parts of the Canyon and the Government had trouble with holders of platinum claims when Grand Canyon National Park was established.

As for "ore in place," as distinguished from metallic fragments scattered through sedimentary formations—it exists in minable quantities at only one place. This is below Bridal Veil Falls, beyond the picturesque Havasupai Indian Reservation which was almost unknown to the world until it was discovered by color photographers.

Since 1885 a great deal of money has been spent in developing these veins. At enormous expense, machinery and supplies have been packed down the narrow, tortuous, two-mile trail. A little zinc, lead, and silver have been produced, all at a loss.

Now two experienced mining men from California, E. B. Stephens and James D. Culbertson, have taken over the claims and are preparing to work them by more modern methods. Their consolation is that even if they "come out in the red," they will at least contribute a little essential material to the war effort.

To Change the Subject:

Palatka, Forgotten Town ..... ***By Selden Menefee***

The war has passed by Palatka, Florida. At least that is how many of its 7,000 citizens feel.

Palatkans have sent their sons to war, and have exceeded their quotas in war-bond sales and salvage drives. But aside from a few war orders given to what was at one time the world's largest cypress mill, and a small yard that is making a few "pocket" boats for Coast Guard use, the town scarcely has felt the effects of the war boom. Worst of all, the scuttling of the Florida Ship Canal project has laid to rest Palatka's fondest dream.

There are two types of cities in Florida—the tourist center, and the traditional southern town with its sleepy atmosphere and its clusters of Negro shanties along the railroad tracks. Palatka is a southern town. Such tourist trade as it formerly enjoyed consisted of motorists staying overnight en route from Jacksonville to Tampa, or stopping to visit the five-mile-long Ravine Gardens, with their 105,000 azaleas and 100,000 chrysanthemums. A few stayed over to fish in the broad St. Johns River.

Now, with gas rationing in effect, even this small trade is gone. The Ravine Gardens are closed for the duration. The four hotels are deserted; one can get a furnished apartment for $32.50 a month, and board and room for a dollar a day. Fishing is restricted, for one must have a Coast Guard permit to take a boat out on the river.

Business people dependent on the tourist trade are bitter over the way gas rationing has been handled, believing that free use of A cards should be permitted in Florida because of its nearness to the Gulf. In the past two months, seven retail stores have closed their doors.

Palatka's daily paper publishes articles pointing out that nearby Orlando, DeLand, Sanford, and Ocala have their airfields, Starke its Camp Blanding, Daytona Beach its Waacs, and St. Augustine its Coast Guard station. The paper satirically suggests a national cemetery for Palatka.

A large air base was started near Palatka, but work on it is at a standstill. "Ab" Baker, local editor, charges that Mayor John Campbell is to blame, for not taking enough interest in the project. Mayor Campbell, he says, is interested only in keeping his own machine in power.

Mayor Campbell, however, tells a different story, alleges that Mr. Baker is against him because he defeated the Editor's candidate by some 50 votes in last fall's election, to win a tenth consecutive yearly term as mayor. In addition, Mayor Campbell has led the fight for a municipally owned power plant, and he alleges the Editor has fought him because of the advertising Mr. Baker's paper has received from the Florida Power & Light Company.

The two political factions are united only in a common bitterness over the killing—or delaying—of the ship canal. As originally planned and okayed by Army Engineers, $194,000,000 would have built a sea-level canal 400 feet wide across the northern part of the Florida Peninsula. It was to have saved 41 hours' time for tankers bound from the Gulf to the East Coast. Experts testified it would cost only half as much as the Panama Canal, and would handle twice as much freight in the growing Gulf-East Coast trade.

In 1937 the Works Projects Administration spent $5,000,000 excavating a stretch of land near Ocala and otherwise preparing for the canal project. Palatka issued literature calling itself "The Gateway of the Florida Ship Canal," for the big ditch was to take off from the St. Johns River.

Then there mushroomed into being an opposition movement of Southern Florida Chambers of Commerce, and Central Florida farmers who were worried over the effects of the canal on Florida's underground water supply. Mayor Campbell claims this movement was spawned and financed by the railroads, for obvious purposes.

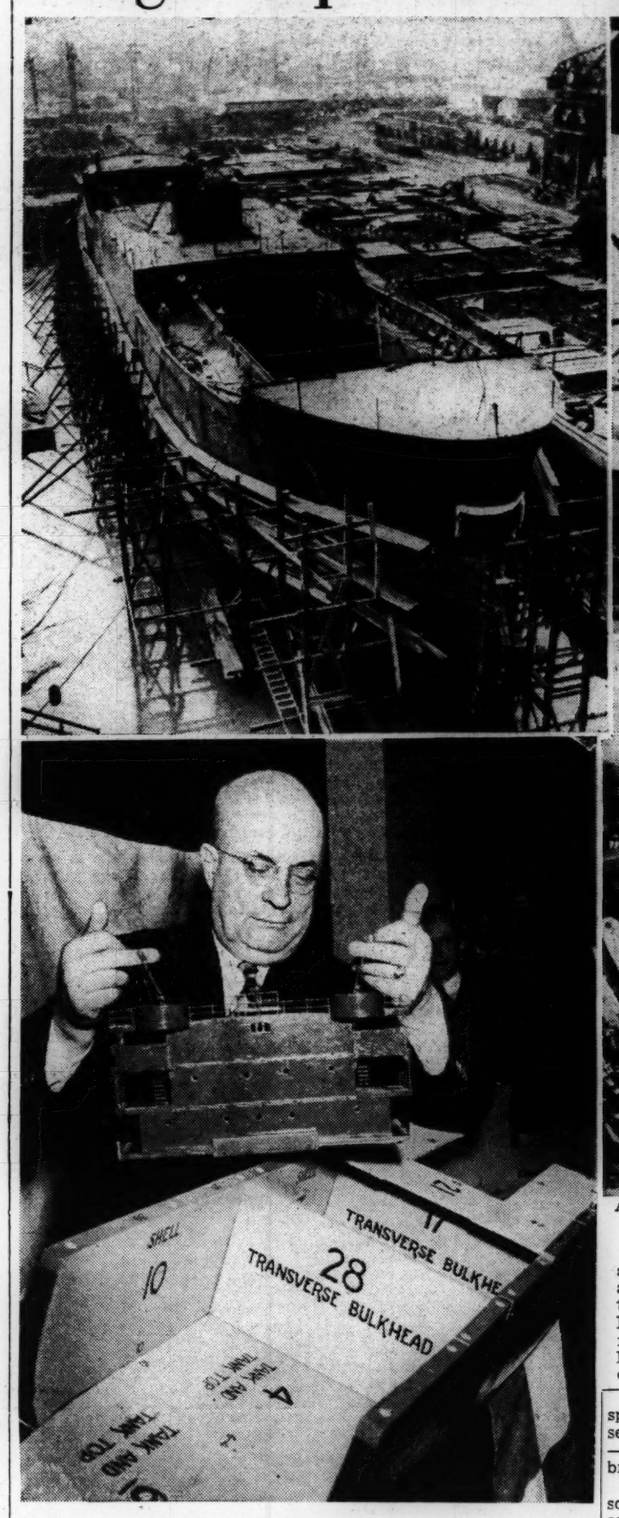
An economy-minded Congress needed no more encouragement than this controversy to justify the scuttling of the project.

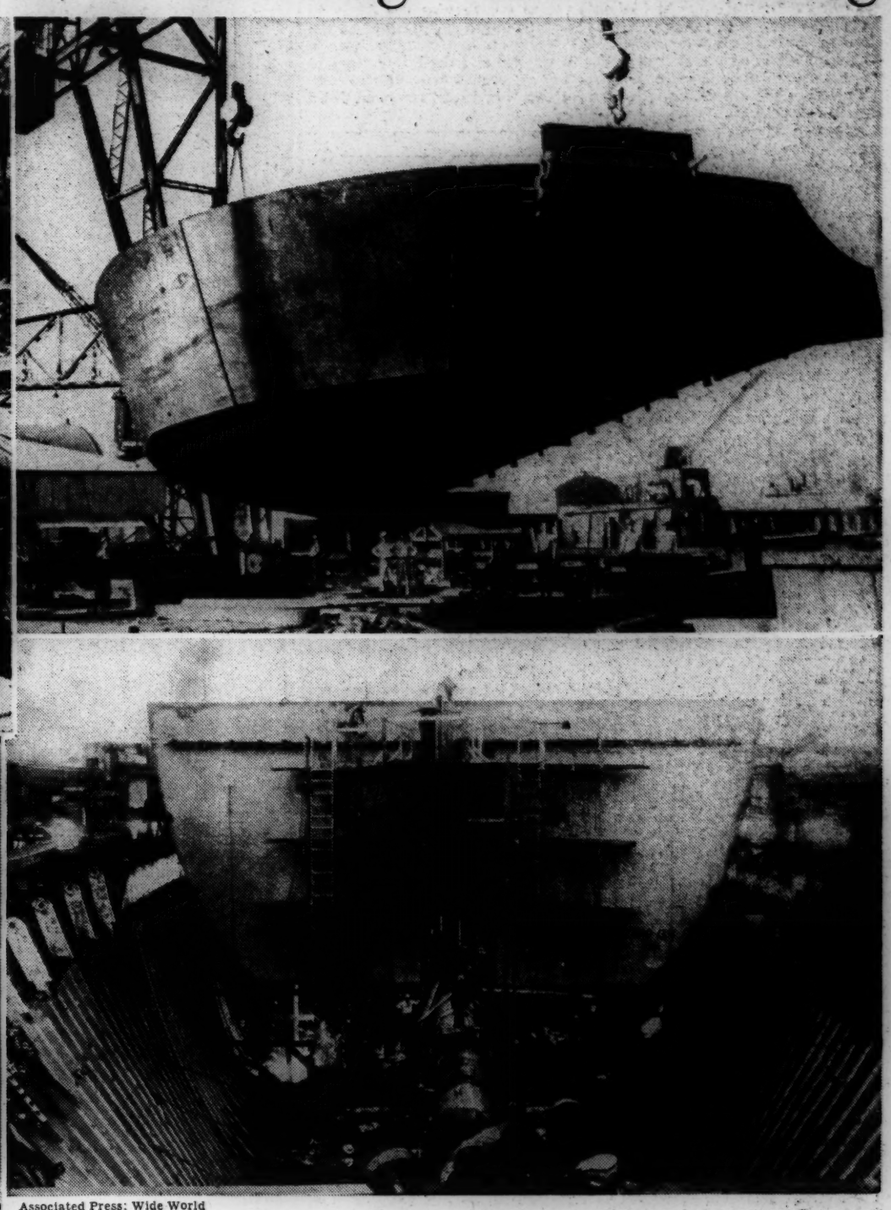
Palatkans point out bitterly that if the canal had been completed a year ago, it might have paid for itself by now, in terms of ships saved from U-boats off the long south Florida coast, and of savings in convoy costs.

There is a current proposal to build a barge canal costing only $60,000,000 on the same route. Then a string of eight 195-foot oil barges, such as are used on the Mississippi River, could haul as much oil as 290 railroad tank cars, on an inland waterway stretch from the Gulf to New Jersey. This would alleviate the eastern oil shortage within a year. Palatkans support the plan, believing the barge canal eventually will evolve into a wider and deeper canal for sea-going ships.

When work starts on the canal once more, but not before, Palatka will feel it is playing its rightful part in the war effort.

Cargo Ship Construction: Riveting Versus Welding





Associated Press; Wide World

Inside Views of Kaiser Shipbuilding Methods

Lower left—Holding the bulkhead of a model cargo vessel, Mr. Kaiser shows how the actual ships are assembled. In old-fashioned shipyards, the hull gradually takes shape as thousands of metal parts are attached to the keel. This requires months. Mr. Kaiser builds most of the ship in sections at a distance from the ways, and then moves the prefabricated sections into place with huge cranes. Upper Right—A stern-section being moved. By spreading construction work, Kaiser engineers make it possible for four or five times as many men to be at work on a ship, and this reduces the time. Lower Right—A large bulkhead being lowered into position. Upper Left—A merchant ship nearing completion, a few days after laying of the keel.

Breaking up of Kaiser-built Schenectady on West Coast renews discussion of issue among shipbuilders and crews; riveted sections said to withstand pressure at sea better than those welded.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To rivet or to weld the big cargo ships: that is the question. An opinion pointing toward the answer will be written in Washington, D. C., a little later, when a board of experts investigating the strange sinking of the great Kaiser-built tanker Schenectady makes its findings public. The Schenectady was a welders' job, virtually completely, from stem to stern.

Meanwhile, seafaring men up and down this coast, among them sea captains who have sailed everything from six-masters to passenger liners, have rather well decided the question—unofficially, that is.

The consensus is that sabotage had nothing to do with the case, that when the huge 16,500-ton ship broke in two and sank at the outfitting dock at the Kaiser Swan Island shipyard in Portland, it simply tore apart, under strain, as if its plates were of paper instead of strong steel.

To carry out the paper simile, one sea captain who, like others, must be nameless here, points out that the steel that has been under the extreme, melting heat of the welding torches resembles to a degree scorched paper. "The welded seam itself rarely gives way," says he, and others, "but when put under severe stresses at sea the steel near the welded seam has been known to rip, as if it had crystallized when cooling rapidly after the welding heat was applied."

Uneven Pumping Suggested

The severe stress in this case, in the opinion of some of the sea captains who have handled tankers, might very probably have been set up by inexpert and uneven pumping of the tanks which had been partly filled with water for the trial runs.

"If the two center tanks had been pumped empty while the other seven tanks were left filled, the pressure would break up any ship, whether riveted or welded," said one former master of a tank ship. He and others believe the investigation will disclose some such irregularity, rather than construction flaws, as the cause of the Schenectady's breaking.

The huge Schenectady, of more than half again the size of the 10,000-ton Liberty ships, had been on its trial run, and had been turned over to the United States Maritime Commission, its owners.

"I was coming down the Columbia just as the Schenectady was returning to her berth," the captain of another ship told this correspondent. "She was riding as pretty as you please with her tanks full of water instead of oil. I cannot say whether she went out across the Columbia River Bar or not, but if she did, that always rough experience might have set up the strains within her new frame that later tore her apart."

Rigidity Questioned

Another captain, a descendant of the Viking captains of old, and who has sailed the Seven Seas at least seven times, suggested that an all-welded ship such as the Schenectady is over-rigid.

"Tankers especially should have some elasticity," he says, "for although they are not built nearly as heavily as submarines, they must stand when loaded many of the same strains a submarine takes when riding the surface. Seas break over the tanker, loaded deep as it is with a dead weight, much as they break over a submarine.

"To illustrate the difference between a riveted seam and a welded seam, oil will always 'crawl' through a riveted seam, at least to some extent. A welded seam stops oil completely, and oil is harder to stop even than water."

It was suggested also that the prefabrication method of putting the welded ships together—the very method that has permitted speed shipbuilding records to be set and set again in recent months—is directly responsible for the breakup of the Schenectady.

The prefabricated sections, some of them as large as a house, are cut and pre-shaped as closely as possible, but usually do not exactly fit the other sections to which they are to be attached. This applies especially to the joints that must be made with the curved bottom and sides of the ship.

Tremendous Pressure Used

Great pressures are customarily applied to bring the prefabricated sections into close enough contact with sides or bottom so they may be welded together. Mammoth concrete weights, some weighing 20 and even 30 tons, are placed on recalcitrant sections to force them into place. Hydraulic jacks force bottom and side plates upward or inward to meet the balky section. Hooks, clamps, sheaves—every device known to the various crafts at work on the hulls—are used to pull, push, and haul the pre-built parts of the ship into juxtaposition. Then the welders go to work and literally melt the many and diverse contacting edges together, sealing the strain on the parts solidly into the rigid hull.

Formerly, before welding was perfected, steel ships were literally put together a sheet or plate or beam at a time, and that single unit riveted into place. There are still rivets in all steel ships, but not nearly as many as formerly. Instead, a prefabricated steel ship is chiefly a mass of strong metal that has been "scorched" at the many points of great strain.

A Scottish sea captain who has known and loved ships since boyhood believes the "scorching" process and the joining together of great sections of a ship under tremendous pressures which set up strains, have been carried to extremes.

In gentle accents that still bespeak the land from which he began his endless cruisings, he voices a thought that is expressed by many another hereabouts who understands ships: "I prefer, here and there, to have a few rivets."

Appley to Direct Manpower Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Lawrence A. Appley, on leave of absence from a vice-presidency of Vick Chemical Company, has been appointed Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission.

The New Yorker, who recently was appointed Director of WMC's Bureau of Placement, will have "complete administrative authority over staff services, planning and operations of the agency," WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt said.

Mr. Appley will work on a contract basis giving him compensation for his expenses, but not a salary. Because of this, Mr. McNutt said, the appointment would not require confirmation by the Senate as do all WMC appointments paying more than $4,500 a year.

Mr. Appley served as Special Assistant to tha Secretary of War on civilian personnel before joining WMC. He will take over duties that Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming has executed as Acting Executive Director since Dec. 5. Mr. Flemming will continue to hold membership on the Manpower Commission.

A graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Appley was educational director for Socony-Vacuum for 11 years. He is now Vice-President of the American Management Association.

Pacific Vegetable Supply Large Even With the Japanese Gone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Without benefit of poll or survey, this correspondent ventures the forecast that California will have more vegetables for its own use and to share with other states in 1943 than it has had before. This despite the fact that its most extensive and assiduous truck gardeners, the Japanese, are completely out of production insofar as the general public is concerned.

When the Japanese racials, both citizens and alien, were being moved from California's rich gardening valleys in the spring of 1942 as a military necessity, there was more than a little prediction that the production of vegetables would decrease greatly, that California's famed salad-bowl menu would suffer, that resultant scarcity of vegetables would drive prices to extreme heights.

One part of the direful prophecy has come to pass, but, it is likely, not to any greater degree than it would have come if the Japanese had remained in control of vegetable production. This is the price item. Prices of fresh vegetables are higher, considerably higher. Since these prices vary with local conditions, a figure showing the general increase is not feasible. However, the uppage doubtless is somewhere in the neighborhood of the 29.8 per cent increase noted by the United States Department of Labor in prices of uncontrolled foods between May 12 and Dec. 15, 1942.

The wholly unofficial forecast of unusual production of vegetables in this lush producing State in 1943 is based on observation, and takes into account two fields of activity, the professional or commercial, and the amateur or home gardeners. Both are so obviously busy and on such a wide scale, that the results can hardly be less than enormous.

Surge of Garden Planting

From San Diego in the south to the Oregon border there is a busyness in the farming districts that is most noticeable. In the cities and towns there is a surge of garden planting that must be taken into account when the State's total vegetable production is considered.

Manpower shortage there is, without doubt. But this factor is being reduced by lesser plantings of the crops that require much hand work. Mexican workers, many of them residents and natives of California, others of recent importation, work in the fields over large areas that were once planted and harvested almost exclusively by Japanese.

In January, in a large suburban vegetable market chosen at random, near Los Angeles, the following fresh vegetables were displayed for sale: Carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage, spinach, white summer squash, yellow summer squash, Italian squash, cucumbers, rutabagas, rhubarb, parsnips, broccoli, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, cauliflower, green peppers, eggplant, green onions, endive, tomatoes, parsley, romaine, salsify, celery root, watercress.

All in all, a pretty fair selection for midwinter, even in Southern California. This list is in addition to potatoes, squashes, and other heavy vegetables held over from last fall's harvest.

In San Francisco and other cities farther north and thus a little removed from the winter gardening belt, the selection is only slightly smaller, and will be on an equal basis as spring moves northward and production gains.

The San Francisco County Victory Garden Advisory Committee is only one of a number of such organizations which are guiding and encouraging home gardeners up and down the State.

Part of Park Set Aside

A plot of ground has been set aside for ambitious amateur vegetable growers in Golden Gate Park. Back yards and even front yards, in some cases, are being spaded up and fertilized for planting. Some varieties of vegetables are already planted and coming up in some home gardens. Seed stores are doing a rushing business. One large San Francisco establishment reports that there is already a noticeable drop in the supply of garden seeds. "Lend-lease gets seeds, you know, for our Allies," said the store's manager.

The home gardens, which all connected with the movement expect to reach the greatest total of all time, are really expected to be so important a factor in the general food problem that they will have an effect on the amounts of vegetables to be available for commercial canning and for export from the State.

Later on, when both amateur and professional spring planting is well under way, there will doubtless be official comparisons showing acreages and prospects for production. Right now this is much in the realm of speculation, and it requires some boldness even for a close observer to record the guess that vegetables will be plentiful in these parts.

The State's political representatives, meanwhile, are much concerned with the short supplies of meats and other food items over which there is official control.

Despite current lacks along some lines, the thought of a figurative wolf at California's doorstep is not being generally accepted, even as a basis for political argument.

There will be fewer beef bones for any such wolf, it has already been shown, but the California home gardener will surely be in a position to offer the hungry animal a nice home-grown carrot.

Track and Field Still 'Big Time' This Winter

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There can be little doubt that this recent decision by the Army to make all reserves in college eligible for immediate call to duty at the close of their current semesters will within a few months have a shattering effect on amateur athletics in general and the intercollegiate brand in particular. Despite promises to "carry on under difficulties," the colleges are almost certain to have the "big time" removed from varsity competition.

However, judging by the few hints which already have been dropped along the way, the track and field crowd is going to have a thrilling winter before the crash comes. If track is lacking in quantity this indoor season, it can more than balance the scale with quality.

Warmerdam's Aim

For example, when did the indoor campaign ever get under way with two more capable all-time performers than Cornelius Warmerdam and Greg Rice, a more promising newcomer than Gil Dodds, and a more potentially great youngster than Frank Dixon? Warmerdam is aiming, the oldtimers will be stunned to hear, at a 16-foot pole vault, and who among his many boosters can honestly call this mark untouchable?

Even this infant in the track and field business can remember when the critics were calling the 12-foot vault the absolute ceiling. Soon this was stretched to 13, then to 14. The world is well aware that Warmerdam, the rangy California school teacher, already has scaled the unbelievable 15-foot height no less than 26 times, and holds an outdoor record of 15ft. 7¾in. and an indoor standard of one half an inch lower. Boston saw the indoor mark in the B. A. A. show a year ago.

Dixon Coming

The crowd tired of watching Greg Rice run away from the pack in invitation two-mile races last winter. Gil Dodds gave the former Notre Dame boy some competition near the close of the campaign, but most of the time Rice was running against time alone. If Frank Dixon's victory in the Metropolitan A. A. U. three-mile on Columbia's South Field track the other day means anything, however, Rice may soon be facing some interesting competition.

Dixon and his coach, the capable Emil Von Elling of New York University, would like to put Rice to the test. The confidence of the young Negro boy increased when he lapped everybody in the Metropolitan A. A. U. field except George De George, who finished a full 200 yards to the rear. Dixon did 14m. 25.4s. for that race, which sounds slow when compared to Rice's 14:10 of a year ago. But Von Elling thinks that a little preparation—or should he have said perspiration?—can reduce Dixon's time.

Test Race

Rice must wait a bit for a threat from Dixon, as the N. Y. U. youngster first wants to try the Wanamaker Mile in the annual Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden Feb. 6, against Boston's Gil Dodds. As far as Von Elling is concerned, this is a test race for his latest pupil and successor to the brilliant Leslie MacMitchell in the Violet fieldhouse. If Frankie finds the more experienced Dodds too much for him, Von Elling will have the boy run the longer races a while longer before settling into the faster one-mile gait.

What a battle might develop if Rice, Dodds and Dixon walked to the starting line in the same race! And, of course, this could happen. Rice, employed in New York City, apparently has plenty of spare time in which to train and should be greater than ever this winter. Dodds, schooled constantly by Ryder, is primed for his first big year—the rough edges of 1942, have been sanded down. And Dixon, although unpredictable because of his limited experience, has the sheer power of youth which may leave them all behind in the bell lap.

No, track and field is not yet ready to step down out of the "big time."

Bluejackets Net 92 Cage Tallies

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Jan. 30

The Great Lakes Bluejackets, warming the nets with a better than two-point-per-minute average as they swamped Missouri last night, 92 to 45, broke all scoring records for the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium, scene of many high school, college, National Collegiate, National Intercollegiate and A. A. U. basketball games.

The adding machine total, which gave Great Lakes its ninth straight win, and 19th victory in 21 starts, brought the unerring Bluejackets' season average to 61.6 points a game.

War Activities Throng Miami's Yachting Docks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, one of the country's great winter yachting centers in normal times, now is fully geared to the nation's war effort. The usual stream of visiting recreational craft from the North, making the waters surrounding this city one of the world's most colorful nautical rendezvous, is much reduced. The majority of these craft are on active service with the Navy and Coast Guard, and this applies, too, to many hundreds of Miami's resident fleet.

The change-over to the war effort is noted especially at Miami's famous docks, where the recreational fleet once tied up. The large Royal Palm Dock, with its 6,000 feet of water frontage, has been taken over by the Coast Guard. The Cocoanut Grove city dock has been absorbed by the Miami Shipbuilding Corporation for use in an extensive boat-building program for the armed forces.

Yachtsmen not serving with the armed forces are busily engaged here, conducting courses in seamanship and navigation.

Back Home in Brooklyn

Associated Press

Lieut. (JG) Larry French, Former Big Leaguer

This veteran National League southpaw, who pitched last season for the Brooklyn Dodgers, is currently stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, only a few miles from Ebbets Field. In the above picture French is seen fondling his glove while listening to a sports broadcast over his radio.

By-Play

Concerning Third Base

We have been very much interested in all the discussions which have been going on regarding the selection of a third baseman for the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown. That there should certainly be at least one third sacker in the Hall is unquestioned. But there seems to be some question as to who the player should be.

We have always regretted that the Hall was not started sooner, or that some of those sport writers who had watched baseball through the 1880's—or even farther back—had not been given a chance to put more of those old-time stars where they certainly belong. We hope they will all get there in time.

Many Stars

It was our great good fortune to follow major league baseball from 1886 up to the present time and it must be admitted that we saw about all of the players of that era. We missed a few in the 1880's and 1890's, but not many, and none of those whom we believe should be in the Hall of Fame.

But getting back to the question of third base, we have seen many brilliant players of the so-called hot corner. Billy Nash, Heinie Zimmerman, Jimmy Collins, Bill Bradley, Buck Weaver, Frank Baker, Larry Gardner, Red Rolfe and Pie Traynor were, in our opinion, the top third sackers of baseball during the past 60 years.

After giving much thought to the question, we have decided that we would vote for them in the following order: Collins, Bradley, Gardner, Weaver, Baker, Rolfe, Traynor, Zimmerman and Nash.

Weaver Good

We realize that Weaver may not be regarded as eligible because of the "Black Sox" episode; but we have always believed that he was not as guilty as some charged, and even if he were guilty, it cannot be denied that he was one of the best third basemen the majors have produced.

We believe that Collins and Bradley were quite a bit better all-around players than the others. It is, in fact, hard to pick between the two. Collins was a great fielder—one of the most graceful players who ever trod a diamond. He was brilliant in fielding bunted balls and nothing ever came too fast for him. He was also a good batter and a fine captain of the old Boston Red Sox.

Collins First

Bradley was a good fielder, although we do not rate him as quite as finished as Collins. He certainly was not as graceful. He was, however, a heavier hitter. The race was close between these two greats, but my vote goes to the latter.

With little chance of any all-time stars developing during the duration, or for a year or two afterward, it might be well to vote during each of the next few years on some of those stars of former days such as Collins, Bradley, Hugh Duffy, Charlie Nichols, Mike Kelly, Fred Tenny, Everett Scott, Herman Long, Mickey Cochrane, Ed Walsh, Eddie Plank, Jack Coombs, Chief Bender, Mordecai Brown, Johnny Kling, Jimmy Sheckard and others.

G. M. R. Holmes

Boggess an Umpire

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Lynton R. Boggess, whose baseball playing career included seven games in the International League, will return to that loop this summer as an umpire. Announcement of the purchase of his contract from the Texas League was made today by league President Frank J. Shaughnessy.

Mickey Vernon of Washington hit only .271 in 1942, but he was the league's ninth man in runs batted in. He was in a good spot, hitting behind Case and Spence.

Baseballs With Rubber Cushions Reach Majors

Baseballs with rubber-cushioned centers have been found of quality equal to prewar cork-cushioned center baseballs, the sporting goods unit of the War Production Board announced today. Rubber-cushioned cork center baseballs have been the standard in professional baseball for more than a decade, but with the ban on use of cork in the manufacture of baseballs, it appeared that if any were to be produced now—in the face of the rubber shortage—they would be of the dud variety.

The rubber-cushioned center is a development from the stopped production of golf balls. The ban on use of rubber thread in golf ball manufacturing left 720,000 golf ball pills (rubber cores) in the hands of that industry. One baseball manufacturer experimented with using these rubber pills in baseballs, cushioning them with a layer of reclaimed scrap rubber, and thus building them up to official baseball center size.

Authority Granted

Convinced that this scrap rubber cushioned center compared favorably with the best class of baseballs produced during peace time, the manufacturer applied to WPB for authorization to use reclaimed scrap rubber sufficient for the building-up process. After the manufacturer had agreed to distribute his developed baseball centers throughout the industry in equitable allotments determined by WPB, authority was granted.

Since baseball plays an important part in the physical fitness program of American armed forces, and in physical fitness programs for employees in essential industries, and is a sport of great interest to American fans, the resultant production of 720,000 baseballs with centers of official size and specifications is regarded as a relief to military and civilian demand. It represented the use of only 20 tons of scrap rubber. In addition to the nine tons of reclaimed scrap which were allocated by WPB for building-up, there were 11 tons of the golf ball pills. Because their original purpose had been outlawed, they were of no other use in that form.

Tests Satisfactory

Results of mechanical and real-life tests of the rubber-cushioned center baseball have satisfied the special service branch of the War Department, and it has amended its specifications to make purchase of the new ball optional. Previously, only baseballs with a cushioned-cork center or its equivalent were eligible for purchase. Now the rubber-cushioned type has been accorded equal footing.

The special service branch has been purchasing about 80 per cent of all top grade baseballs manufactured, and it is expected that about 120,000 will be left for civilian use. These will be probably absorbed by industries, colleges and schools in their physical fitness programs, leaving none for sandlot play. Some may also be taken by the major leagues toward their estimated annual requirements of 180,000.

This is not the limit of baseball supply. Another type of ball that has been offered is made with a modification of the patented cushioned-cork center baseball heretofore used exclusively in the major leagues, but now barred from manufacture because of the bans on use of new cork and rubber. The new type has a center similar to the original type, but substitutes scrap cork and scrap balata for the previous cork pill and rubber case. Still other types being developed employ plastics for centers.

In the major leagues, a special committee to study available supplies of baseballs was appointed late last year by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

Briefs From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Detroit papers are campaigning to have Michigan State admitted (and quickly) to the Western Conference . . . They say it's an institution of good standing, has a football stadium that will do and can draw on a big population within an 80-mile radius . . . And there have been whispers that Pitt's hiring Clark Shaughnessy as grid coach was a move in the same direction . . . This department was about ready to give these suggestions a big "Haw Haw" when we noticed that Wisconsin plans to start spring football practice a week from Monday . . . That looks as if the Big Ten colleges were planning on something more than just "recreational" football next fall in spite of the Army's demands on their manpower . . . And since they'll probably have to revise a lot of schedules anyway, it might not be a bad idea to strengthen the league with a couple of new members.

* * *

When the Dodgers' Pete Reiser was standing in line with a bunch of other Army recruits at the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., reception center the other day, a non-com calling the roll suddenly shouted: "Joe Di Maggio. Is Joe Di Maggio here?" . . . Pete, the boys say, nearly broke his neck trying to locate the Yankee slugger among the inductees before he realized there might be another guy named Joe . . . Dolly Stark, former National League umpire, has shifted his activities from Hartford, Conn., to Kansas City. He's in the personnel department of a big aircraft company . . . When the idea of bringing Gunder Haegg, the speedy Swede, here for the winter track meets, was discussed, the Swedish Consul asked Greg Rice for some information about indoor racing. Greg promptly wrote a long letter, giving the inside dope on the business, although it might have meant a beating for him later.

* * *

Bob Hooey, Columbus, Ohio, State Journal: "After Bobby Quinn had selected Wallingford, Conn., as the spring training site for his Braves, he said he was impressed with weather conditions there . . . It is at least 10 degrees warmer in Connecticut at that time of the spring than in the other sections . . . In other words, if it's 10 below in Maine, it's only zero in Connecticut." . . . Pvt. S. Mortimer Auerbach, the speedboat racer, seems to have landed the perfect Army job. He's piloting an Army "crash" boat at Langley Field, Va., racing out to rescue any fliers who may land in the water.

* * *

Marshall Goldberg, the only member of Pitt's "dream" backfield who isn't in the armed forces, has four good reasons for working hard at his defense job. Brother Billy is in the Army in Alaska, Isidore is with the Air Corps in England, and two other brothers, Victor and George, are in Army camps in the United States . . . When a basketball coach was bemoaning the fact that his team had been "robbed" of its best player by the the four-personal-fouls rule, Dan Mulvey of the New Haven, Conn., Register brought him up short with the reply: "That should teach you never to depend upon one egg for all your baskets."

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 30, 1943

Problem No. 2523

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

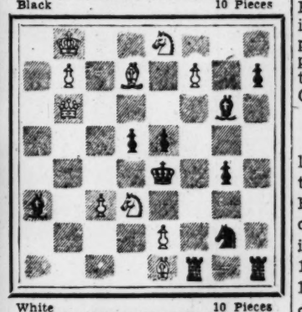
Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
2kt1K3/3p1Kt1b/1p5b/1P2Q3/r1k5/1R4kt1/-P1q1r3/1KtR2BB1
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Second Hochberg Tourney, The Chess Correspondent, November, 1942.)

Problem No. 2524

By J. Buchwald, Newark, England

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
1K2Kt3/1P1B1P1p/1Q4b1/3pp3/4k1p1/-b1PKt4/4P1kt1/4Brlr
White to play and mate in three
(Originally awarded first prize, but disqualified because of a second solution, British Chess Federation 38th Tourney. The composer added the black P at KKt5. Why? Mr. Buchwald has sent entries for the Second Informal Composing Tourney. These will appear later.)

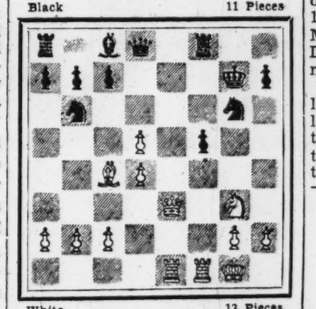
Solutions to Problems

No. 2521. Q-Kt3
No. 2522. 1. Q-Kt3 PxQ
2. BxP
1. ..... other
2. Q-Kt5ch

End-Game No. 649. White wins: 1 R-Kch, B-K4; 2 P-Q6ch, K-K3; 3 Q-Kt3ch, K-B4; 4 Q-Q3ch, K-Kt4; 5 Q-K3ch, K-B4; 6 Q-K4ch, K-K3; 7 Q-B4ch, KxP; 8 R-Qch, K-K2; 9 RxQch, KxR; 10 QxP, R-QKt; 11 Q-R7ch, K-B3; 12 QxP, R-Kt7; 13 QxP. Resigns. Other variations are no better for Black.

End-Game No. 650

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Reti-Spielmann, Abbazia, 1912. Submitted by B. Barnes of Winnipeg, Canada. Readers are invited to send in their favorite end-games.)

Boston Championship

The City of Boston Championship, just completed at the Boston City Club, was a decisive triumph for last year's winner, Dr. Gerhard Katz. He permitted only one draw, winning 13. Second was J. Fliegel by 2½ points. Last year he trailed by a half-point. The final standing:

Katz	13½	½	Seth	6½	7½
Fliegel	11	3	Mitchell	6	8
Pinto	9½	4½	Radspinner	5½	8½
Welch	9½	4½	Taylor	4	10
Sturgis	9	5	Bellamy	4	10
Gates	8	6	Holloway	3½	10½
Kaufman	7½	6½	Craig	0	14
Keller	7½	6½			

Marshall Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club, New York, is now in progress. Two former state champions, Santasiere and Hanauer, lead with undefeated scores.

Alekhine Game

The Salzburg Tournament brought together Alekhine and Keres. The result was that Alekhine, in addition to winning the tournament, defeated the young Estonian twice. Here is the first defeat:

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Keres Black	Alekhine White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 Kt-Kt4	Q-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 B-B2	Kt(Kt2)-K
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 P-R4	P-Kt5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	33 Kt-K3	Q-K4(b)
5 Castles	B-K2	34 R-R1	K-Kt
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	35 Kt-Kt4	Q-Q5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	36 BxP	P-B4
8 P-B3	Castles	37 Kt-R6ch	K-R
9 R-Q	Kt-QR4	38 B-B2	Q-B3
10 B-B2	P-B4	39 Q-K6	QxQ
11 P-Q4	Q-B2	40 PxQ	R-B
12 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	41 Kt-B7ch	KtxKt
13 PxKP	PxP	42 PxKt	Kt-Q2
14 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q	43 B-Q3	K-Kt2
15 Kt-B	Kt-R4	44 P-B8(Q)ch	KxQ
16 P-KR3	B-K3	45 RxP	K-Kt
17 Kt-K3	P-B3	46 R-Q7	Kt-K
18 Kt-R2	P-K3	47 P-R5	PxP
19 B-R6	B-KB	48 BxP	R-R
20 BxB	KxB	49 B-K6ch	K-R
21 P-KKt3	RxRch	50 R-Q5	Kt-B3
22 BxR	R-Q	51 RxBP	K-Kt2
23 P-QR4	Kt-QB5	52 K-Kt2	R-R7
24 PxP	PxP	53 B-B5	R-R6
25 Kt-Q5	Q-QKt2(a)	54 R-B7ch	K-R3
26 P-Kt3	Kt-Q3	55 R-B7	R-R3
27 P-QB4	PxP	56 P-B4	P-R5
28 PxP	BxKt	57 P-Kt4	Resigns
29 KPxB	Kt-Kt2		

(a) Horowitz, in the Chess Review, suggests winning the P would at least draw.
(b) This appears to be the turning point. Allowing the entry of the R proves fatal.

Soviet Game

The Russians have found time for chess even in wartime. At Sverdlovsk during the early summer a strong tournament attracted some 10,000 spectators. In conjunction with the tournament play there were 36 simultaneous exhibitions and 10 lectures, one of which was given by Botwinnik. Here is a game won by the tournament winner.

Caro-Kann Defense

Ragosin White	Boleslavski Black	Ragosin White	Boleslavski Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 Q-K4	B-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Kt-R4	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	13 Q-B5	Kt-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	14 QxB	KtxB
5 KtxKtch	KPxKt	15 B-R6	Q-Q2(a)
6 B-QB4	B-Q3	16 BxP	KxB
7 Q-Kt3ch	B-K2	17 Kt-B5ch	K-R
8 Kt-B3	Castles	18 R-K4	BxPch
9 Castles	B-Q3	19 K-R	Resigns
10 R-K	B-KKt5		

(a) Black might do better to play 15 . . . PxB; 16 Kt-B5, B-B5.

Cavalry Officers

FORT RILEY, Kan., Jan. 30 (AP)—Newly commissioned Second Lieutenants at this Cavalry post have a sound background in horsemanship.

Among the new shavetails, who graduated from the officer candidate class at the same time, are George H. (Pete) Bostwick, Arthur A. Baldwin, and Louis Rowan, noted poloists.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	12	6	40	129	121
Detroit	15	8	9	39	107	76
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	12	10	9	33	105	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	21	5	19	102	168

Picture of Golf Game's Entire History Returns

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this year's annual report of the United States Golf Association Executive Committee is an article which begins:

"A number of golf's close friends passed on in 1942, leaving with us the power of good examples and other contributions which will long endure." Then follows this list of names:

Brigadier Arthur Gordon Barry, Barrow-in-Furness, England—British amateur champion, 1905; Mortimer N. Buckner, New York, N. Y.—member U. S. G. A. Executive Committee 1917, Treasurer 1918-19-20-21; Alexander Campbell, Dayton, Ohio—veteran professional; Alfred M. Coats, Nayatt, R. I.—member U. S. G. A. Executive Committee 1899-1900.

Joseph G. Davis, Chicago, Ill.—Executive Secretary of Chicago District Golf Association and golf writer for many years; Raymond F. Delehant, Albany, N. Y.—a founder of Eastern New York Golf Association; Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, Cal.—U. S. G. A. amateur public links champion 1931 and 1933; Alexander H. Findlay, Philadelphia, Pa.—long prominent in development of American golf, played here 1887—reputed to have played nearly 2,400 courses throughout world—member U. S. G. A. Museum Committee, 1940-42.

Rex Hartley

Rex W. Hartley, London, England—member British Walker Cup teams 1930 and 1932; Harold H. Hilton, Ashford, England—British open champion 1892 and 1897; British amateur champion 1900-01-11-13—U. S. G. A. amateur champion 1911—golf editor and writer; Theodore J. Moreau, Wilmette, Ill.—golf course designer; A. LaVerne Nichols, Hollywood, Calif.—member U. S. G. A. Public Links Committee 1931-38; Arden M. Robbins, New York, N. Y.—member U. S. G. A. Executive Committee 1909-10.

Mrs. James M. Robbins, Mount Kisco, N. Y.—member U. S. G. A. Women's Committee 1937-41—winner many sections tournaments—former official of Women's Metropolitan Golf Association; Albert W. Tillinghast, Toledo, Ohio—prominent golf course architect, golf editor and writer; Walker L. Trammell, New York, N. Y.—President of Metropolitan Golf Association 1941; Edward L. Warner, Detroit, Mich. (Dec. 1941)—Secretary of Detroit District Golf Association for many years.

To an old-timer and close follower of golf in all its phases, that list presents a mental picture of the entire history of the game in this country, from its infancy to the present, excluding legendary references to golf having been played in the United States as far back as 1659. It will be noted that Alex Findlay is accredited with having played over here in 1887, a time when golf was almost as little known here as the Chinese language is to the average American.

Popular Briton

One need hardly allude to Harold Hilton as one of the greatest competitors of all time. The foregoing statistical record accompanying his name tells that story. It may be said of A. G. Barry, British amateur champion of 1905, that he rose to the rank of Brigadier in the last World War and in 1922 won the British Army golf title. The third of the British golfers memorialized by the U. S. G. A., Rex W. Hartley, not only was a fine golfer, but one of the most popuular of all British golfers who have played over here on a British Walker Cup team. He won many friends in the match of 1932 at The Country Club, Brookline.

The one woman in the list, Mrs. James M. Robbins, ranked high as a player of her sex, winner of several Westchester County and New Jersey championships. She played in the last women's national here at Brookline in 1941, and played herself right out of the qualifying division by taking 12 strokes at the short sixteenth, whacking away at the ball eight times in a bunker. She lost out by only three strokes.

Reams could be written about different individuals in the foregoing list, and the interesting parts they played in the advancement of golf, but for this article just one brief incident about Mr. Hilton not included in the sketch of his career previously in these columns, one exemplifying the composure which helped make him so great a competitor. In the U. S. amateur championship that he won at Apawamis in 1911, he had become six up with 16 holes to play, then lost his entire lead though without any let-down on his part. He was getting along, as one might say, to face such a pressure in the final stage of an exhausting national. But I observed him fill a glass with water to the brim and lift it to his lips without spilling a drop or showing a tremor.

Sports Around the Hub

Cutters Oppose Olympics

The Boston Olympics will be out to end the current winning streak of the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters and, incidentally, extend their own tonight and tomorrow afternoon when the two teams face off at the Garden. The Cutters, bolstered by such stars as Art Coulter and Johnny Mariucci, have hung up eight wins in a row, and are hoping for Nos. 9 and 10 in their two engagements here. The 'Pics, on the other hand, have won their last two starts from Rovers and Philadelphia Falcons and are looking for a continuation of success. In games between the two clubs this season the Coast Guardsmen hold a lopsided 4-1 advantage.

* * *

The Bruins were in Toronto today, hoping that their engagement with the Maple Leafs tonight will spell the end of a Boston losing streak that has reached three straight games. Only once this season have the B's bowed more than three times in a row and that in their first four games when they could not seem to get rolling. Tomorrow night Bruins will be in New York.

* * *

Harvard's winter sports teams resume competition next week. The basketball team goes to Hanover for an Eastern League date with Dartmouth on Wednesday, while the hockey varsity engages Northeastern at the Garden Thursday night and Dartmouth at Hanover one week from today. During the recess period the track team lost Ted Withington, quarter-miler and anchor man on the one-mile relay team, and Pete Garland and Jack Fisher, two prominent field event men.

* * *

Eddie Jeremiah, Dartmouth's capable hockey coach and for a number of years a noted amateur player in this sector, has been commissioned a Lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve. Jeremiah began his coaching duties at Hanover five years ago and at the moment his Big Green varsity is sporting a 26-game winning streak—19 last winter and seven this season.

* * *

Briefs . . . The sixth annual Massachusetts speed skating championship meet, scheduled at Worcester tomorrow afternoon, has been postponed until Feb. 7. Because of shortage of manpower, Worcester officials were unable to have the latest snowfall cleared from the ice . . . Dartmouth's hockey six defeated Princeton last night at the New Jersey rink, 4-1 . . . The New England junior A. A. U. track and field championships will be held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym next Saturday afternoon . . . The local Coast Guard basketball team, one of the strongest service quintets in the East, invades Durham this evening for a date with New Hampshire . . . That acrobatic team, Tuffy and Gil McKellen, once again display their comedy technique in the Ice Follies, which come to the Garden soon.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Springfield 56, Vermont 31.
Rochester 48, St. Lawrence 47.
Rider College 57, Princeton Seminary 30.
Kutztown (Pa.) T. 42, West Chester T. 41.

South

Loyola 48, New Orleans Naval Air S. 41.
Mississippi State 45, Vanderbilt 40.
Western Carolina T. 54, High Point 38.
Tennessee 57, Auburn 23.
North Carolina 37, V. M. I. 35.
Presbyterian 56, Wofford 36.

Midwest

Missouri Valley 70, Tarkio 33.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 60, Kirksville (Mo.) T. 25.
Wichita 38, St. Benedict's 24.
Grosse (Ill.) Naval Air Base 36, Michigan N. 27.
Assumption C. 52, Highland Park 28.
Western Michigan 54, Central Michigan 33.
Calvin 56, Lawrence Tech 50.
Hope 64, Grand Rapids 60.
Moorhead 59, Bemidji T. 42.
Great Lakes 92, Missouri 45.
Illinois State Normal 58, Millikin 41.
Simpson 53, Central (Ia.) 41.
Southeast Missouri T. 53, Central Missouri T. 30.
Ottawa 50, College of Emporia 31.
Iowa State 32, Drake 30.
Western Union 41, Yankton (S. D.) 40.
Hastings 48, Midland 44.
Stout 58, Superior T. 55.
Kansas Wesleyan 50, Bethany 34.
Grinnell 39, Knox 37.
Kansas 47, Olathe Kasnaval Air Base 36.
Capital 58, Lockbourne Air Base 31.
Baldwin Wallace 37, Ohio Wesleyan 36.
Camp Grant 39, Michigan State 31.
Ohio University 51, Bowling Green 42.

West

Eastern Washington C. 60, Western Washington C. 46.
Willamette 50, Portland 39.
Utah State "B" 63, Weber 52.
Tempe (Ariz.) T. 46, Flagstaff (Ariz.) T. 28.
Southern California 51, UCLA 39.
Stanford 36, California 34.
Dixie C. 43, Utah Branch Agricultural C. 36.
Texas Mines 58, New Mexico 48.
Washington 46, Oregon 31.
Puget Sound 55, Pacific Lutheran 48.
Greeley State 43, Colorado C. 35.
Montana State 56, Montana 49.
Colorado State 47, Colorado Mines 30.
Oregon State 52, Idaho 49.
Brigham Young 41, Utah 30.
Gonzaga 50, Pasco Naval Flyers 40.
Lewiston Normal 53, Whitworth 43.

Daddio in Navy

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30 (AP)—Bill Daddio, star end of the Chicago Cardinals of the National Pro Football League, has been commissioned an Ensign in the Navy and will report for duty Tuesday. He is a former Pitt-All-America gridder.

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These Are Days That Call for Recreation on the Home Front: How About Country Dancing? Get Up a Class—It's Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you should pass by a church or school hall, and should be arrested by the joyful clamor of about 50 people all laughing uproariously at the same time, you are likely to find, upon investigation, that you have stumbled upon a Country Dance Group, of which there are several in the suburbs of Boston (and happily in the suburbs of other cities also), sponsored by the Country Dance Society.

For a sheer unadulterated good time these classes are hard to beat. You may say, "Country Dances? Oh, no, those would never do for me!" But those who have participated will reply, "Oh, yes, they would! Be you fat or thin, tall or short, old or young, light or heavy on your feet, you will find others there, just like you, having a wonderful time, week after week." For persons accustomed to the conventional social gathering, the initial evening will be a startlingly pleasant awakening. You are greeted by people who are friendly, who will see that you are introduced to a great many other people, who in their turn take an active interest in your enjoyment. The introductions over, you should wave farewell to Dame Formality, for she is definitely allergic to this environment.

When the music starts you will be led to a position in a set, like the innocent lamb of fable fame. Immediately thereafter you find yourself dancing with a great many people, singly and in groups; higgelty - piggelty, helter - skelter, back - and - forth, up - and - down. Your familiar world dissolves in a tangled maze of unintelligible calls from the leader —"Dos-a-dos" . . . "Balance-and swing" . . . "Right-and-left" . . . "Half promenade." Fortunately you, a greenhorn, have been carefully shepherded into a group who know the steps well enough to pilot you. It is easy to laugh at mistakes, since everyone else is laughing, too, and not at you, but with you; they all remember their own first experience.

As the dance progresses you find yourself snatched by one and whirled to the right, pounced on by another and swung to the left. Between gurgles of laughter you may finally succeed in getting in step with someone else who has "slipped" you from "here" to "there"; at which point the entire formation disintegrates and you find yourself being apparently jumped at by another grinning stranger.

But as the set continues mental signposts begin to appear, saying, "Expect to be pounced on here" —and you pounce back on time. "A swing comes next," and to your delight you are ready for it. As the dance progresses the pattern begins to take shape in your bewildered mind. Suddenly the hodge-podge of jumping around shows itself to be a set design: a balanced rhythmical tapestry of movement, the perfection of which rests on the interdependence of the previous, the present and the following motions. The consciousness of being an integral part of this ever-changing, smoothly flowing pattern is an ever-increasing satisfaction to the dancer.

And so it goes — the lark for an evening becomes a diversion for years to come. Some come for the merriment, some for the pleasure of executing the steps, but by far the greatest number participate for the complete rejuvenation of weary bodies and even more weary outlooks. School teachers have said that after a week of teaching and rationing the effort seemed too great to make, but at the close of the evening confessed that nothing else could have so freshened them. One defense worker said that after endless days of trying to make the wrong tools do the right work the class was an invaluable source of relief from the constant pressure to produce ever more, better and faster, each day surpassing the previous day's output.

A war brings to many the problem of tension. Our recreation periods must be of such nature that for the time we are taken completely out of ourselves, We need fun, music, rhythm, companionship, with a good leavening of the old-fashioned hearty laughter in which our grandparents indulged. So if you are seeking an outlet which you haven't yet found, why not try this form of entertainment, from which all the above benefits and many more may be obtained?

Phyllis Bates

Courtesy Vassar Co-operative Bookshop, Vassar College

Midyears, and the familiar: Horrors! . . . "five minutes and three centuries to go . . ."

From one of the full-page sketches of college life in the booklet, "Vassar, A Second Glance," drawn by Anne Cleveland and Jean Anderson.

Edward Darling

Losing his shyness at the microphone behind the screen of a stiff board map set up on the teacher's desk in front of him, the inarticulate pupil joins in a "broadcast" with real pleasure, after being introduced by the "announcer" beside him. The "studio" is out of sight of the "radio audience" in the classroom. A sound man is regulating the volume on the amplifier elsewhere in the room. This activity going on in many American High Schools is illustrated here by two High School pupils in Belmont, Mass.

Easing a Shy Child Into Being Able to Speak in Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belmont, Mass.

Because an inarticulate Franklin D. Roosevelt, a wordless Wendell Willkie, a speechless Adolf Hitler, a Joseph Stalin without a voice, are inconceivable, it seems clear today that leaders of men are people with speaking ability. We know this to be true in our own clubs and organizations. It will probably be so tomorrow also in our brave new world.

Can anyone be a speaker? How can we bridge that horrible classroom moment when the tremulous pupil who has always feared a public appearance stands in agony before his fellows? Must he surrender all hopes of expressing himself in public to others?

It's getting started that's hard. How can we begin to turn his diffidence into confidence?

A machine shows one way how.

It's a public-address system: an amplifier with a microphone. They don't cost much—$35 and up— and many are still to be found in dealers' stocks. Here's the way the machine helps:

Under the direction of the teacher, the pupils make a "studio" in their classroom — behind a bookcase, or a screen of some kind. There the microphone is set up, and the student speaker is hidden from the "studio audience." He doesn't have to worry any more about the appearance he is making, because he is not appearing at all. Also, at the outset, he can begin by reading his script, just as they do in radio. Thus he is secure in another way—he will not get stuck in the middle of his speech.

A nearly - professional radio broadcast can be planned in this way, with an announcer behind the screen with the speaker, and other speakers lined up ready to take their places when the time comes. It becomes a game, with a sound-man regulating the volume on the amplifier and the participants acting their parts. Motivation is strongly enhanced, and the teacher finds that, far from having to use her authority to get pupils up front to talk, she has to use it to keep the number of applicants down.

Once pupils have begun to take active part in a class, it's no embarrassment to appear before the group. The thing being done is so important that shyness is forgotten.

This is one way to begin to train tomorrow's speakers. Once they've looked their fear in the face, they find it but a painted devil, and the inarticulate discover their voices —and their own possibilities.

Through the Editor's Window

True Greatness Is Democratic

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd how sometimes a few paragraphs of comment—often not at all the main theme—in a book will stay by a reader, to be trotted out afterwards at intervals to be mulled over. I have recently read "Where Stands a Winged Sentry" (Yale University Press, 1941), by Margaret Kennedy ("The Constant Nymph"). It is, as you probably know, a sort of "Mrs. Miniver," except that it is the story of the Kennedy family's own experiences, based on Mrs. Kennedy's diary of those days in England from Dunkirk on into that dark winter of the Blitz.

The book—while fascinating to me for its faithful record of the thoughts and experiences of traveled, cultivated English people as they make fundamental personal adjustments, live through great days of national history and talk of all this among themselves and with their friends, their helpers, and others—has been adequately reviewed elsewhere in this newspaper, so will not be discussed as a whole here. It is Mrs. Kennedy's comment on what she calls French Humanism that I want to bring up. . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

In France, she maintains—and she thinks this is true in the United States, too—the really great man is not cut off from the people by his intellectual achievement, but shares his greatness with them in a democratic way, willingly and naturally speaking of his specialty in their language. "Intellectual snobbery," often synomymous with the notion that the more a man knows the more obscure he is about it, is not the French way, she says; though in England, she declares, "we are pretty bad about this," and adds that more frequently among her own people superior intellect "actually tends sometimes to cut a man off from his fellow men," making him "shy and pedantic, so that he finds it difficult to communicate his ideas to simple people." In fact, he often would consider it beneath his high position to attempt it.

I hope she is right about the United States. I believe she has described true greatness wherever it may be found—the Lincolns, the Shakespeares, the spiritual leaders of every nation or race. But in regard to the so-called "superior intellects," we Americans often deplore in our country this same fault which Mrs. Kennedy says is peculiar to Britain. "Teutonic," she calls it, declaring that it has long been characteristic of German Kultur that the more notable a scholar for intellectual achievement the more separate from the people and the more obscure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Democracy of greatness, Mrs. Kennedy thinks may be France's essential contribution to the world —a contribution she calls French Humanism. A great man in France never separates himself from the simple, the unintellectual, she says. He can—and always will—explain his special knowledge to anyone, whereas in countries having the "Teutonic" heritage concerning intellectual attainment the greater specialist a person becomes the less intelligible he seems to feel he must be!

"Pedaguese" is the derogatory term we Americans have given to the highly technical jargon some of our so-called leading educators indulge in; and recently I read a vigorous diatribe against those natural scientists in the United States who seemed unable to share their mental wealth in plain everyday English.

♪ ♪ ♪

The French intellectual — whether natural scientist, artist, writer, or educator—feels no such separation, it is emphasized. The educated and the simple alike share in the glories of any intellectual achievement.

Balzac read all his novels to his cook, Mrs. Kennedy reminds us. Once, all the theaters, music halls, and cabarets in Paris were closed for one night so that everyone "in the profession" could go to see Bernhardt in Phèdre. Nor did it occur to them that the most unknown of acrobatic dancers and vaudeville comedians would wish to do otherwise. This, Mrs. Kennedy attributes to French Humanism—that even the most humble in the profession share in the dignity and glory of its stars.

How correct she is in attributing this characteristic to the French, I do not know. If it is essentially a French contribution it must be saved for a needy postwar world. If, as she says, we in the United States also have it—and you and I probably agree that we do have it to a degree—we do well to recognize and cultivate it, until it is more generally an American contribution.

H. S. Girls Discuss War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

An increasing desire on the part of high school girls to learn what part they can play in grown-up war and peace activities took form here recently in a two-day student Victory Congress held at Girls Commercial High School in Brooklyn. About 1,500 girls listened to what women in conspicuous positions, informed on the latest developments on the woman front, have to say to the younger woman who is a few months—or possibly a year or two—away from active participation.

A Waac, a woman judge, a woman labor leader, a government official, a school director and a spokesman for post-war international planning addressed them, after which the girls had a generous number of questions to ask.

Smartly uniformed Lieut. Geneva McQuatters and Lieut. Cecile Lane of the United States Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps were particularly in demand when the question period came.

Lieut. McQuatters dramatized the American woman falling into step with the long line of the military forces today, evidently to the satisfaction of her young listeners, when she declared that it is hardly possible to take part in marching together, all for a united purpose without feeling "that lump in the throat."

She brought her audience down to the practical, however, when she assured the girls as did the other speakers that women today are prepared to do some of the hardest and "less glamorous" phases of whatever they undertake.

Mrs. Harrison Thomas, secretary of the League of Nations Association, pictured the extension of opportunity for the American woman in the postwar period when, she said, social workers, nurses, economists, teachers, and others would be greatly needed to go into other countries to assist in rehabilitation.

An "I" Award For Books

Publishers, book sellers, and librarians have formed a Council on Books in Wartime. Its purpose is to promote the sale of books which will give to American readers facts they must know if the war is to be won. A statement by its president says that the Council is at present engaged in promoting its Imperative Book Plan. An "Imperative" is a book that has been singled out by the industry as a special contribution to the war effort. When a book receives the "I" award, it will be similar to the award of an Army or Navy "E" to a manufacturing plant. The first Imperative book is William White's "They Were Expendable." There will be several more in months to come.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Between—Among; In—Into; Different From

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Molly divided the candy *among* the three boys.		1. Molly divided the candy *between* the three boys.
2. Anne has three cousins *besides* two brothers.		2. Anne has three cousins *beside* two brothers.
3. This schedule is different *from* that one.		3. This schedule is different *than* that one.

The correct sentences are at the left.

PREPOSITIONS TO WATCH

In a previous lesson we learned that a preposition is a connecting word (as *like, with, for, to*), used to connect a word with some other word in the sentence.

A. What is the difference between these two frequently-used prepositions, *among* and *between*?

1. Mother divided the candy (between, among) Helen and George.

2. Mother divided the candy (between, among) the three boys.

Between is used in reference to *two* of anything.

Among is used in reference to *more than two.*

1. Mother divided the candy *between* Helen and George.

35th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

2. Mother divided the candy *among* the three boys.

Exercise 1

Write either *among* or *between*.

1. The books were divided ..... the five children.
2. There is a tennis court ..... the two houses.
3. ..... all of my friends, Julia is the only artist.
4. There is no similarity ..... the two sketches.
5. The lad stood quietly ..... the two men.

B. What is the difference between these two prepositions, *in* and *into*?

1. The aviators went (in, into) the hangar.
2. Don lives (in, into) this house.

In implies position or rest within a place.

Into implies entrance; that is, the passing from the outside of a thing to its interior (or the reverse).

Thus we say:

1. The aviators went *into* the hangar.
2. Don lives *in* this house.

Exercise 2

Write either *in* or *into*.

1. We moved the chairs from the house ..... the garden.
2. Fred fell ..... the lake.
3. We rearranged the books ..... the bookcase.
4. That lad threw a fish ..... the boat.

C. What is the difference between these two prepositions, *beside* and *besides*?

1. Lillian has two brothers (besides, beside) a sister.
2. (Besides, Beside) the stream grew a willow tree.

Beside means at the side of, next to, or near by.

Besides means in addition to, other than.

Thus we say:

1. Lillian has two brothers *besides* a sister.
2. *Beside* the stream grew a willow tree.

Exercise 3

Write either *beside* or *besides*.

1. Several other persons are interested ..... us.
2. ..... an oak tree trickled a little brook.
3. His manuscript, (besides, beside) many other valuable papers, was found. (Express the meaning of *in addition to.*)
4. His manuscript was found (beside, besides) many other valuable papers. (Express the meaning of *next to.*)

D. Which is correct: *Different from, different than,* or *different to?*

1. This book is different (from, than, to) yours.

Different from is correct. Always remember that *different* is followed by *from* (not *than* or *to*).

1. This book is different *from* yours.

Different than is heard in America; *different to* is heard in England. *Different from* is the preferred form.

Exercise 4

Underscore the correct word.

1. My translation is different (from, to, than) yours.
2. This poem is quite different (from, than, to) that.
3. John is different (from, to, than) his brothers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—among (more than two); 2—between (two); 3—Among (more than two); 4—between (two); 5—between (two).

Exercise 2: 1—into (passing from outside to inside); 2—into (passing from outside to inside); 3—in (rest within a place); 4—into (passing from outside to inside).

Exercise 3: 1—besides (in addition to); 2—Beside (next to); 3—besides (in addition to); 4—beside (next to).

Exercise 4: 1-3 inclusive, from.

Lesson 36, Tuesday, in the News columns. Please send any inquiries to the Education Editor.

Maybe Ignorance, Not Willfulness

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Children use profane language more from ignorance than willfulness. How that problem was handled in our family might be of interest to others.

When the report was brought to me, by one of his playmates, that Son, age three, had called him a naughty name, the child was sent for and asked if that was true.

"Yes," he answered, "Johnnie called me that so I called Frank that."

"Do you know what it means?"

"No," he replied.

The word was explained to him and the question asked, now that he knew the meaning would he like to be called that. Of course his answer was no.

Many words were brought to me for explanation after that and very seldom were they used.

(Mrs.) C. J.

More Than Doubled

In the seventeen Southern States during the year 1915 only 58 per cent of the Negro children between 6 and 14 were enrolled in school. By the school year 1939-40 some 85.9 per cent of the children between 5 and 17—a much wider range—were regularly in attendance. There were 2,174,260 in elementary school and 254,580 in high school. The number of youngsters in high school has more than doubled in ten years.

From "Negroes in the War."

Has Not Forgotten

Princeton has not forgotten that technical training alone is not enough for winning the war and establishing the peace. The University, therefore, will keep intact its liberal arts program while participating fully in the Navy and Army training programs.

President Dodds of Princeton.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

HOLLAND HALL FOR GIRLS
Resident and Day
Southwest, inland. Healthful climate. 31-acre estate. Homelike atmosphere. Accredited. Kindergarten through high school. College preparatory and general courses. 21st year.
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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	1,225,520
1943 volume to date	17,420,132
1942 volume to date	12,388,245

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Friday	43.9	Prev. day	43.6
M'nth ago	41.6	Year ago	37.7
'42-3 high	43.9	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L.60a	1	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ½
Abr&Str 1g	-	36	36	36	+ ¾
Adams E .45e	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
Air Reduct 1a	1	41	41	41	
Alaska Juneau	15	4¼	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	8	12	12	12	
Alleg pf xw	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Allegpf$3xw	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	4	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	9	20¾	20½	20¾	
Allen Ind ¾e	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	152	151¼	151¼	—1¼
Allied M (1e)	10	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Allied St .15g	7	/	/	/	
Allis-C M (1)	2	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ¼
Alpha PC ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	13	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
Amal L pf½e	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
Am A Ch 1.20a	5	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
Am Airl 1½e	4	5478	5478	5478	+ ¼
Am Bosch ¼e	1	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Am Cable & R	52	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	78⅜	78½	78⅜	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	2	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
Am C F pf 7	15	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
AmCSug 2½e	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
AmCS6%pf6	8	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Am & For Pow	7	¾	2⅛	2¾	
AmFP6pl.80e	7	457⅛	44⅞	457⅛	— ⅜
Am & F P 2pf	4	5¾	9½	5¾	
Am Hide&Lea	2	3	3	3	
Am Home 2.40	15	5478	5458	5434	+ ¼
Am Ice	2	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf ½2e	1	42	42	42	
Am Internat'l	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Locomotive	2	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Am Loco pf 7e	2	83¾	83	83¾	
Am M&F .80	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30g	2	14¾	14	14	
Am Tel&Tel 9	5	132	131½	132	+ ¼
Am Tob 3a	2	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	50¾	50⅝	50¾	
Am Tob pf (6)	1	140½	140	140	— ½
Am Type Fdrs	19	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Visc ½g	6	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
Am Water Wks	17	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
Am WW 1pf 6	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
Am Woolen	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Am Wool pf 8e	3	62¾	62¼	62¾	
Am Zinc L&S	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	71	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
Andes Cop (1)	2	11	11	11	+ ½
Arch-D-M (2)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ½
Armour III	99	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Armour III pr pf	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Armour III pf	1	51	51	51	+2
Arm Ck 1.35e	5	43¾	4⅞	43¾	+ ¾
As Inv pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
Assd D G ½g	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Assd DG1pf 6	2	79	79	79	+1¾
Atchison 1½g	8	47¾	47¼	47½	
At T&SF pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	— ¾
Atl Coast (2e)	5	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
Atl Ref .15g	6	21	21	21	+ ½
Atlas Corp 1e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
AtlasPow 3½e	1	8	8	8	
Austin N pr A	2	35½	34½	35½	
Avia Cp ¼e	31	3⅞	3¾	3¾	-
Bald Loc ct 1a	17	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	9⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	2	42	41¼	41¼	— ¾
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Barker Br ½e	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	2	34¼	34	34	—1
Barnsdall .60	4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bayuk C 1½	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Beld-Hem .80	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Bell Aircr (2e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Ben Avia 3¾e	7	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Best Co 1.60a	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	1	10	10	10	
Beth Stl (6)	12	60⅜	60¼	60⅛	— ⅛
Beth Stl pf 7	4	1137⅛	1137⅛	1137⅛	+ ⅛
Bigelow-S (2)	4	30½	30	30	+ ½
Black-Dk 1.60	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
Blaw-Kno .35e	22	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Bliss&L 1¼e	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Boeing Air 1e	9	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn A&Br 3e	3	45⅛	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Borden .30g	5	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	5	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
Boston&Maine	2	3	3	3	
Bridg'p B (1)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Bkly U Gas ½e	6	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Brown Shoe(2)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	8	14¾	14½	14½	
Bucyrus-E ½e	5	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	1	79	78	78	— ¾
Budd Wh (1e)	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Bullard 2½e	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
Burl M 1.40a	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
Burl pf (23/4)	6	56½	56⅜	56½	+ ⅜
Burr Add(.60)	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
BushTBpf2¼e	1	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
Butl'r B .60a	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Butler pf 1½	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Butte Cop ½e	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	1	73	73	73	
Byron Jk 1¼e	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Callahan Z-L 0	1	⅛	⅞	⅛	
Cal & Hecla 1	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Camb Wy 1¼e	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Canada Dr .60	4	15½	15½	15⅝	
Canadian Pac	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Case (J I) 7e	2	87¾	87⅞	87¾	— ¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	1	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅛
Celanese (2)	9	29¼	9	29	+ ¼
Celanese 5pf 5	1	95½	95½	95½	
Celan 7pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Cp ½a	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
Cent Ag 1½	12	19	19¼	19	
Cent Fdy .10g	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cen Violet2½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de P (4)	7	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ¼
Cert-teed Prod	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Cert-teed 6pf	1	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio3a	3	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
Chi&EIA.59g	15	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Chi Gr West	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ChiGWpf1¾e	23	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½
Chi Mail ¼e	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pn I (2)	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
CRI & P 6pf	6	⅞	17⅛	⅞	— ⅛
Chickash (1)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
ChileCop 2½e	2	26	24¾	26	+3¼
Chrysler 3½e	9	70⅞	70½	70½	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
City I&Fpf6½	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Clark Eq (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Cleve G B 2e	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Climax 1.20a	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
Cluett P 2¾e	2	55½	55⅜	55½	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	59	58	59	+1½
Colgate P ½2a	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
Collins & A	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Col & South	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Col&Sou 1 pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Col&Sou 2 pf	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Col F&I ¾g	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Col G&E .10g	34	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Col G&EpfA 6	3	50⅜	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Coml Credit 3	2	28⅞	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 3	5	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Colum Pic ½e	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Colum Ppf2¾a	2	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Col Carb 4¼e	8	86	86	86	+1
Colm Solv .60e	12	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Com'th&South	37	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Com & Sou pf	7	42	41¾	41¾	
Comw Ed.35g	11	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Conde N .40e	4	4	3½	4	+ ½
Congol-N (1a)	3	18½	18½	18½	
Consol Aircraft	3	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Cons Cig 1½e	1	12⅜	12¼	12¾	
Cnr Cig pf (7)		91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Cons Cig prpf6½		95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Cop .45e	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	21	17½	17⅜	17	
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Con Film Ind	4	¾	¾	¾	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ConsF pf 1e	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	23	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Consol'n-C pf	2	38¾	38	38¾	+1¼
Cons Laundries	13	2½	2½	2½	
Consol Oil ½g	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Container ¼g	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Cont Bak ½g	19	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	1	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
ContDiam .65e	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Cont Mot .55e	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cont O Del (1)	6	28½	28⅜	28½	
Cop'weld S .80	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	8	55½	55⅜	55½	+ ¼
Coty Inc ¼4e	1	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Coty Internat'l	1	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Crosley (½2e)	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Cr'wn C&S½2e	20	22⅞	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
Crown Zel (1)	8	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl 2e	15	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S 3/4e	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Cudahy Pack	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publish	23	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Cur P prpf3/4k	10	21⅝	21½	21½	
Curtiss W (1e)	21	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e	1	23	23	23	
Cutler-H 1¼e	2	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
Dan Cake 1.20	1	17⅛	17	17	
Davega S (1½e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Davison C .60e	24	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Day P&Lpf4½2	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1
Decca Rec .60a	1	11	11	11	
Deere 1.35e	5	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	1	31	31	31	
Del & Hudson	2	103⅜	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
Del Lack&W	4	4⅛	4	4	
Den&RioGW pf	15	1	1	1	
Det Ed .30g	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1	2	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Diam T M 1e	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Dis C-S h2.22	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Dome M h.40g	3	17⅛	17	17	
Douglas Air 5e	1	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	+1¼
DresserM 1½2e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Duplan .90e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
du Pont 4½4e	2	143½	142⅝	143½	+ 1
East Air Lines	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
East Roll Mill	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Eastman (5)	6	156	155	156	+1⅞
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Eld&Mus .06g	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
El Auto 2½4e	4	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
El P&L $6 pf	1	32	32	32	— ¼
El P&L $7 pf	9	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
El Stor Bat 2	1	36½	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Serv	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	36	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Erie RR ct 1e	17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A5	9	42	41⅜	42	+1
Evans Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Fairb Mor 1a	1	35½	35½	35½	
Fajaroo Sug 2	5	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
Fed L&T 1¾4e	1	10	10	10	
Fed Min & S 4	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Fed D St .45g	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
Ferro Enam	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Firest Tr ⅜g	5	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
Firestone pf 6	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
First NSt 2½2a	4	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ½
Flintkote .90e	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Flintk pf 4½2	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Florence 2	1	28¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Florsheim A 2	1	22	22	22	
Fl'sheim A 2	2	39½	39½	39½	
Follansbee Stl	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	-	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	80	13¼	12¾	13¼	+1⅛
Foster 6 1½2	9	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Francisco Sug	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Freeport S (2)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
Fruehauf 1.40	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
Gabriel .10g	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gair Robt ¼4e	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅜
Gen Bak .15g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	9	1½	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	9	9	9	
Gen C pf 1¾4k	1	76	76	76	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	15	34	33¾	34	+ ½
Gen Foods.40g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Gen G & El A	14	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Gen G&E cvpf	1	94½	94½	94½	—1½
Gen Mills (4)	1	86⅜	86	86⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors (2)	47	46½	45⅞	46	
Gen O Ad .20e	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry S 1¾4e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut	51	¾	⅝	⅝	
Gen Refr 1.20e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Gen SCpf13¾k	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Gen Prec (1)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Pr 1 .30e	5	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen T&R (1e)	7	15½	15⅜	15½	— ¼
Gillette (.45e)	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gillette pf (5)	2	64½	64⅛	64½	+1
Gimbel Bros	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Gliden .30g	4	16	16	16	
Glid cv pf 2¼	1	43	43	43	
Gobel (Adolf)	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Goebel Bw .20	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Goodrich (1e)	10	26⅝	26½	26½	
Goodrich pf 5	3	87	87	87	
Goodyr T ½2g	6	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Goth Hos ¾4e	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Granam-Paige	14	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Granby M .60	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Grand Union	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅝
Granite C .35e	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gt N I O ct 2e	3	15¾	15½	15¾	
Gt N Ry pf 2e	18	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	142	142	142	
Green HL (2a)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
GrumAirc1¼2e	5	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Gulf Mob&Oh	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
GulfMpf 2½2e	1	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Harb-W 1½4e	3	16⅞	16½	16½	
Hawes Mfg	8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hazel Atlas 5	1	99	97¾	99	+1
Hercul P 2½2e	1	77½	77½	77½	— ¼
Hershey C (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ⅞
Homestake	6	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Holland F (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
Hou-Her8.80e	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Hudson B (h2)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Illinois Cent	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
Indian Refin	3	12	11⅞	12	
Ind P&L .30g	1	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Indus Rayon 2a	1	34¼	4⅛	34¼	
Inger-Rand (6)	3	97	96½	96½	+ ½
Inland St 4½2e	2	68½	68⅛	68½	
Inspir Cop 1	47	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
Intercn 1.60	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Interc'n R 1e	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interlake ½2e	18	7½	7⅜	7	
Int Harvest 2a	7	60⅜	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf 7	3	164¾	164¾	164¾	+ ½
Int Min'ls ¾2e	1	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
Int Mining	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	32	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	— ¼
Int Paper Co	23	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
Int Paper pf 5	7	53⅞	53½	53¾	
Int Salt (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Int Tel & Tel	179	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Int T&T for ct	23	7⅜	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Jarvis WB.30g	3	11	11	11	
Jewel T 1.60	4	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Johns-M 2¼4e	2	71½	71	71½	
Jon&L St 3/2g	20	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Jones&L pfA 5	1	58	58	58	+1
Joy Mfg (.90e)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
KalamS&F .60	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Kan City Sou	3	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
KanC So pf 2e	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey H A 1½2	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey B 3/4g	2	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott 3a	27	31	30¼	31	+ ½
Kinney (GR)	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Kin $5pf1½k	1	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
Kress SH 1.60	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Kresge SS ¾4g	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Kroger Groc 2	2	26⅜	26½	26½	— ¼
Laclede Gas pf	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Lambert (1½2)	5	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
Lee R&T 3/4g	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh PC1½2	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Lehigh4%pf4	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Lehigh V Coal	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
Lehman Cp (1)	1	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
Lerner Strs (2)	4	26½	26⅜	26½	
Lib-O-F G (1)	5	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	
Lib. McN .45e	37	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Lig&Myers 3a	1	70	70	70	+1
Lig&My B 3a	2	71½	71½	71½	+1
Lily Tulip 1½2	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
Link Belt (2)	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Liquid Carb 1a	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Lockheed A 2e	6	19¼	19	19	
Loew's Inc 2a	7	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Lone Star 3a	1	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Long Bell Lb A	5	7	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Loose-Wil 1	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Lorillard1.20e	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Lou G&EA1½2	1	18	18	18	
Mack Truck 3e	4	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
Macy (RH)(2)	3	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Mad Sq G ¼g	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Magma C (2)	7	23	22⅞	23	+1⅛
Manati Sug	1	4	4	4	
Mandel 1¼4e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Manh Shirt 1a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
MarshFld .80a	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
Mar Mid .08g	67	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Mar S Ry pr pf	1	10	10	10	
Martin-Parry	14	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
MasterEl1.80e	46	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Maytag Co	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
McCall 1.40	4	14½	14	14½	+1
McGraw (.60)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
McCrory St 1	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
McKes & R(1)	5

Nelson Order Seen Ending Rubber Feud

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The battle over priorities for synthetic rubber plants—one of the capital's hottest controversies—apparently was settled today with a directive from Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, giving top preference to 43.6 per cent of the program.

Mr. Nelson's order, reported by high officials who could not be quoted, assured annual production of 452,000 tons of synthetic rubber, against a total of 1,037,000 tons recommended by the Baruch committee last fall. All but 17,000 tons will be buna S, the type required for military and civilian transport.

Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers, who had taken the Baruch report as his "Bible," originally had demanded 65 to 70 per cent of the program, declaring that goal should be met to avert a "catastrophe in military and industrial transportation." Later he pared his figures to 55 per cent and, finally, to 49½ per cent as the "irreducible minimum."

Mr. Jeffers' fight for rubber priorities ran head on into the Army and Navy programs for production of aviation gasoline and construction of escort vessels to combat Nazi submarines. All of the programs require many of the same items, including heat exchangers and valves.

The tonnage granted under Mr. Nelson's directive, reportedly approved by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and endorsed in principle by the President, applies to plant facilities which produce rubber ready for use. Clearance also was understood to have been given to about 55 per cent of the plant capacity for butadiene and 63 per cent for styrene, the two principal components of synthetic rubber.

Facilities for production of 97,000 tons were given special priorities in December. Plants nearing completion will turn out about 145,000 tons and the facilities covered by Mr. Nelson's new directive will add about 215,000 tons—a total of 452,000 tons.

Fiscal Problems Cloud Corporate Financial Reports

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The American Institute of Accountants said today that uncertainty concerning the effects of war contract renegotiations on individual contractors was one of the principal problems connected with preparing corporate financial statements.

Other problems, the institute said in a bulletin to its members, include doubt as to the totals of income taxes to be paid by companies and discouragement by Government agencies of physical inventories in war factories where such inventories interfered with production.

The bulletin cited as one war-created uncertainty the question as to the profits to be reflected in the financial statements of a company with respect to war contracts. Also stressed was the shortage of accounting personnel in corporations.

Referring to inventory items, the bulletin states:

"The decision of the War Production Board and other Government agencies to discourage or forbid physical inventories in war plants where they would require a shutdown for even a short period has increased the possible margin of error in inventories even when prepared with the greatest of possible care."

P. & G. Employees Share in Profits

CINCINNATI (AP)—Procter & Gamble Company employees received $1,118,631 under the firm's profit-sharing plan in 1942, President R. R. Deupree announced.

The profit-sharing plan has a membership of 7,500 men and women who own 139,661 shares of the firm's common stock. More than $19,000,000 has been distributed since it was inaugurated in 1887.

Mack Truck Officials

Kaiden Kazanjian

(Above) Louis G. Bissell, elected chairman of Mack Trucks, Inc. Mr. Bissell is of the law firm of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside of New York. (Below) C. T. Ruhf, elected president of the company's operating subsidiary, Mack Manufacturing Corporation, and director and executive vice-president of the parent firm.

Wholesale Prices Show Further Rise In Jan. 23 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further increases in the prices for agricultural commodities, principally grains and livestock, dominated primary commodity markets during the week ended Jan. 23, the Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series rose 0.1 per cent to 101.7 per cent of the 1926 average. In the past four weeks the index has advanced 0.5 per cent and is 6.5 per cent higher than at the corresponding time last year.

Average wholesale prices for farm products in primary markets rose 0.5 per cent to a 22-year peak, led by further increases of 1.3 per cent for grains and 1.0 per cent for livestock.

The decline in prices for eggs, together with lower prices for peanut oil and certain fresh fruits brought average prices for foods down 0.1 per cent.

Industrial prices with few exceptions remained steady under government regulation.

(1926=100)	Jan. 23 1943	Jan. 16 1943	P.C. Changes Jan. 23, '43 from Jan. 16 1943	Jan. 24 1942
All commod'ties	*101.7	*101.6	+ 0.1	+ 6.5
Farm products	117.2	116.6	+ 0.5	+16.8
Foods	104.7	104.8	— 0.1	+11.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.3
Textile products	96.8	96.7	+ 0.1	+ 4.4
Fuel & light mtls	80.1	80.1		+ 1.5
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.3
Bldg materials	110.0	110.0		+ 0.5
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5		+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 1.4
Misc commod	90.5	90.5		+ 2.7
Raw materials	108.0	107.6	+ 0.4	+13.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 0.8
Manufact prods	*100.3	*100.3		+ 4.2
Com other than farm products	*98.4	*98.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.1
Com other than farm and foods	*96.3	*96.3		+ 1.9

*Preliminary

Wheat Pool Planned For Relief Use In Europe and Asia

WASHINGTON (AP)—The International Wheat Council has taken steps to set up a 100,000,000-bushel pool of wheat for relief use in Europe, Africa and Asia.

The council, composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, authorized its executive committee to call upon member countries for their previously agreed upon contributions as soon as an international relief agency has been established.

Some time ago the council pledged member countries, except Argentina, to contribute grain for this purpose. Shares were fixed as follows: Canada, 25,000,000, United Kingdom, 25,000,000 and the United States 50,000,000 bushels, respectively.

The council reported that despite heavy demand in Canada and the United States for wheat to feed livestock, aggregate stocks of wheat in the major producing countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States—are expected to total about 1,800,000,000 bushels at the end of the 1942-43 crop year. This would be the largest stock on record for the end of the crop year.

Penn. Road to Build 1,000 Heavy Gondolas

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it would construct 1,000 heavy-duty gondolas, of composite wood and steel design, to augment its fleet of open-top cars transporting war materials.

The gondolas, each with a capacity of 70 tons and costing a total of $3,150,000, will be built in the Pennsylvania's own shops and are expected to be in operation before the middle of the year.

To conserve steel, wood planking will be used temporarily in the side sections of the new cars and replaced by steel plates after the war.

The railroad already has in operation 1,500 open-top freight cars of the wood-and-steel design.

Loans to Brokers Rise $23,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $457,000,000 in the week ended yesterday, an increase of $23,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $310,000,000.

Government By Directive Hit in House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Those Capitol Hill forces vigilant of any tendency toward executive encroachment on the prerogatives of Congress appeared to have found a potential rallying ground today in a drive to negate a Presidential order limiting wartime salaries to $25,000 (after taxes.)

A move by Representative Gearhart (R-Cal) to attach a rider repealing the salary ceiling caused postponement yesterday of House Ways and Means Committee action on a measure to raise the nation's debt limit from $125,000,000,000 to $210,000,000,000.

Move Against Directives

Representative Disney (D-Okla) described the development as "a revolt against Government by directive."

Mr. Gearhart pointed out that Congress last year specifically refused to approve a $25,00 salary limit, and declared "the intent of Congress was treated with indifference" by Mr. Roosevelt's order imposing the ceiling. The President based his directive on broad powers conveyed in the anti-inflation measure enacted last October.

Confidence was voiced by the Californian that the repealer would get a majority of votes in the 25-member committee.

The issue, when it reaches the House floor, probably will provide the first test of general sentiment among the lawmakers on charges heard often on Capitol Hill since last November's election, when the Republicans all but gained control of the House, that the executive department had encroached on Congressional and directives for which, it was contended, there was not legislative authority or intent.

Usurpation of Power

Mr. Gearhart charged the President had "usurped" authority by imposing the salary ceiling, and that if it was not repealed "we will admit the executive department will act as a court of appeals over the Congress of the United States, with power to reverse its actions."

Moreover, he contended the treasury was losing $100,000,000 annually by the limitation, be reducing the number of large incomes exposed to taxation.

In contrast to the Ways and Means stymie, the Senate Finance Committee yesterday voted unanimously to report a similar debt bill—with no amendments. The House Committee decided to tackle the salary rider issue again February 6.

There was rebellion, too, against the number of special congressional inquiries of manpower and other war problems to which Cabinet officers and other government officials have been summoned.

Only yesterday, the Senate Military Committee questioned war manpower chairman Paul V. McNutt for two hours about 30 recent appointments to area and regional offices.

Argument Decrying Ruml Plan Viewed as Based on Fallacy

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people are now pretty well assured of a much needed reform in the system of tax collections which for about 30 years has given those who paid income taxes a decidedly disturbing Ides-of-March feeling. The House Ways and Means Committee is now devoting its attention to tax matters and it will hear Treasury suggestions next Tuesday. Then the public will learn what Mr. Morgenthau's experts think about the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan and its proposal that 1942 taxes be skipped and 1943 taxes be put on a wholly current basis.

This column which discussed the Ruml plan and favored it wholeheartedly last October is now concerned mainly with the basis for the opposition to the plan. This opposition arises mainly out of the belief by the Treasury and certain Congressmen that the Government will lose revenue by the "forgiving" of 1942 taxes. Then, too, there are others who express official fear that some large taxpayers will benefit by the plan. These legislators would, because of their antagonism to persons of large income, be willing to deny the plan's incontrovertible advantages to millions in the lower income brackets.

Is Tax 'Forgiven'?

The principle embodying the idea of turning the tax clock ahead by one year is now pretty well accepted. The President falls in with it so "far as feasible"; Randolph Paul, the Treasury counsel, rather grudgingly accepts it by saying that tax payments should now be put on a "more nearly" current basis; Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee is for pay-as-you-go, but opposes "forgiving" a year's taxes because "the nation's financial integrity must be maintained." President Roosevelt himself said on January 8 that the "poor old Treasury" would be out of pocket just that much money.

It seems to this writer that opponents to making the tax payments entirely current are basing their objections on fallacious assumptions. The 1942 tax is not actually forgiven. There is no "skipping" of taxes, since in no year while the citizen lives and gets income above the exemptions does he cease paying taxes, and hence there is no interruption to Federal revenues.

The bookkeeping device of making the 1943 tax collections apply to 1943 income without any reference to 1942 income is superior to any modified plan which would carry forward tax debt into future years. It is superior to the several plans now being suggested in Congress which would merely ease the tax burden for some millions of small income earners. Why should the advantages of moving some taxpayers from a deferred to a current collection basis be denied to others merely because their incomes are higher?

The fallacy of official tear-shedding over the non-existent tax losses presumably caused by the Ruml plan can be shown in at least two ways. First: Congress can levy such taxes each year as are deemed advisable; that is, such as would deter inflation, or meet such and such a proportion of current expenditures, or be of a size which would not keep business and industry from doing their utmost.

Back Taxes Limit Current Levy

Assuming that 1942 taxes were to be regarded as a debt by the individual to his government, then Congress, which always has the right to levy all that the traffic can bear, must levy less current taxes in any one year than it could levy simply because it has to bear in mind that the taxpayer must pay some of his "back" taxes.

It's as broad as it's long. If the citizen out of a limited income pays part of his deferred taxes, he will pay that much less on current taxes. No one wants to make him pay two years' taxes in one. Suppose, then, the Government allows him 10 years to pay 1942 taxes. What possible advantage is it to the Government to have the citizen pay the current tax in 1944 say, plus one-tenth of the 1942 tax, as contrasted with the simple expedient of levying a 1944 tax which meets the tax requirements of that year.

If Congress should decide that the war needs require the payment of taxes at a rate of 50 per cent of national income in say, 1945, of what earthly concern to the Treasury in that year is the bookkeeping entry showing practically the entire taxpaying public as owing one-tenth of its 1942 tax. Why not include in any current tax bill whatever Congress and the Treasury agree will be such a portion of the Federal expenditures as strikes a fair balance between what the citizenry as a whole can pay and what the nation is obliged to spend! If this happens, then the "skipping" of one year's taxes becomes entirely academic.

No Loss to Government

The belief that the Government loses a year's revenue by the Ruml plan is a misconception made clear by another exposition. No one seriously argues because the nation is rapidly accumulating a debt now approaching $200 billion, that the taxpayer should divide that debt or whatever the current debt is by the population figure and consider the quotient as the sum he owes the Government. And yet each earner or potential earner owes his portion of the Federal debt which he can never pay off because it will still be here when he ceases to be a taxpayer. All he can do is to pay off some of that debt whenever fiscal policies cause it to shrink or to pay increasing interest on it as it expands. This debt is the accumulation of yearly balances when Federal spending exceeds income.

Now then—taxes no longer payfully for government services, but are merely installments on services and goods used by the Government. The taxes or installments vary because of many factors, but the debt burden must be met now and/or later. Hence, it makes no difference to the Government whether the 1942 tax payment is credited to the working public or not. The taxpayers will have to meet the interest on the public debt and it is Congress which will determine to what extent taxes will hold back that debt.

What is Back of Opposition?

As one commentator put it: the public debt is a continuing liability. Tax payments are annual assessments on that liability plus currently incurred debt. If taxes are only partial payments of debt, then the only bookkeeping loss in a given period to the Government would be where some persons had higher incomes in 1942 than in 1943. This could easily be remedied by taxing the average of the 1942 and 1943 income combined.

Just what is back of Treasury opposition to the Ruml plan is not clear unless it is chagrin that a workable tax plan has originated outside the charmed official circle of tax experts. The sharp eyes of citizens will focus on substitute proposals reported forthcoming from the Treasury next week. Since $16 billion of new money is sought, which should squeeze the various income brackets pretty dry, any moaning over the "forgiving" of 1942 taxes could be regarded as insincere. All that the Ruml plan does is to change the basis for determining the tax liability in 1943. The tax revenue may even be bigger than on the old basis since 1943 national income is expected to be bigger.

With 23,000,000 new taxpayers, now is the time for the adoption of a pay-as-you-go plan. It is in the interests of the taxpayer and of the Government itself. It will make collections easier and help keep taxpaying citizens solvent. If there is one matter outside of conduct of the war that asks for speed, it is the proposal to institute pay-as-you-go taxation.

WPB Requisitions Trucks; Charges Improper Care

NEW YORK (AP)—The War Production Board has requisitioned 196 new trucks and automobiles from a corporation, charging the concern failed to take proper care of them.

The action was directed against the Lasky Motor Car Corporation of Brooklyn, William McCaw, chief of the WPB requisition branch, said. He added it was the first action of its kind.

Mr. McCaw said he acted under conservation order M-216, which set up standards for proper care, preservation and maintenance of motor vehicles.

Six were to be moved this afternoon from a vacant lot and the other 190 were in storage in Brooklyn, Mr. McCaw said.

The seized vehicles will be put in near-by garages and the method and amount of payment to be made to the company will be determined later.

Max Lasky, company president, said he was ordered to disassemble his cars, which he said numbered fewer than 140, by Dec. 31, but was able to process only about 30 because of shortages of labor and equipment.

Early in January, he said, he asked the WPB for a 30-day extension but received no reply until he was informed the vehicles had been requisitioned.

Employment Rises To All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported that non-agricultural employment increased 423,000 from mid-November to mid-December, reaching an all-time high of 38,956,000.

Outstanding gains, she said, included an increase of 341,000 in trade employment, due primarily to hiring of additional help for the Christmas holiday trade, and a gain of 235,000 in manufacturing, chiefly in war plants. Employment on contract and Federal construction declined 170,000, about 9 per cent.

$5 Billion Extension Of RFC Power Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation increasing by $5,000,000,000 the authorization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures was introduced by Chairman Robert Wagner (D), of New York, of the Senate Banking Committee.

The proposed extension would increase the RFC's borrowing power to approximately $23,000,000,000.

Similar legislation was offered during the last Congress by Senator Wagner, but failed to pass after a controversy arose over operations and policies of the Board of Economic Warfare. This board was to receive from the RFC some of the funds made available by the increased borrowing power.

Westinghouse Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. declared dividends of $1 each on the common and participating preferred stocks, both payable Feb. 26 to stock of record Feb. 9. Dividends on the Westinghouse common and preferred shares in 1942 were: $1 each in March and May; 75 cents in August and November, and 50 cents in December.

'Little Steel' Formula Now Under Attack

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The War Labor Board's "Little Steel" wage formula was the center of a growing controversy today, with the board defending it in the face of mounting union demands for wage increases to meet higher living costs.

The "Little Steel" formula, which limits wage increases to 15 per cent since January, 1941, to cover the rise of living costs up to May, 1942, was assailed by two union leaders, and competent labor observers predicted that the full force of union dissatisfaction would be manifested during the coming weeks when a number of wage contracts come up for renegotiation.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union, whose policy board meets here next week to formulate wage demands for 450,000 bituminous coal miners, called the "Little Steel" formula "an outrageous breach and violation" of the non-strike agreement among labor, industry and the Government.

Lewis Hits Formula

He issued a statement criticising the formula as "arbitrary and miserably stupid" and asserted that by limiting wage increases to 15 per cent since January, 1941, it "chains labor to the wheels of industry without compensation for increased costs, while other agencies of Government reward and fatten industry by charging its increased cost to the public purse."

In Detroit, R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union, called for a revised and "realistic formula recognizing an advance of at least 30 per cent in the cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941, so that the workers, through their unions, can commence to bargain for comparable increases in wages."

Rumblings of discontent with present wage schedules were also heard from the C. I. O. whose executive board meets here next week end to formulate wage policies. Its president, Philip Murray, recently criticized the Government's failure to hold down prices.

Dubinsky Justifies Wage Demands

Joining in the criticism of the "Little Steel" formula was David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who said in New York that mounting prices and profits justified union demands for wage increases over the limit allowed by the formula.

About one million railroad workers have also made demands for additional wage increases of from 20 to 30 cents a hour.

Chairman William H. Davis defended the War Labor Board's wage policy as in accordance with "a clear mandate given it by the Congress."

In a statement replying to Mr. Lewis' criticism of the board, Mr. Davis said that it was established in accordance with the no strike agreement between labor, industry and government and that 71 per cent of its decisions "have been unanimously concurred in by public, labor and industry members of the board."

Rise in Living Costs

Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced that living costs increased one-half per cent between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, 1942, bringing the total rise in living costs for America's first war year to nine per cent.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, she reported, living costs have risen 22 per cent. Foods not under price controls increased seven per cent in cost from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, while those under price control advanced one-half per cent.

Chicago, Jan. 29 (AP)—Five men who charged they were beaten in a union wage dispute lost in circuit court today their suit for $500,000 damages against John L. Keeshin, nationally known trucking company executive and a director of Sportsmans Park race track, and Bruce "Bud" Borrelli, son of Municipal Judge Francis Borrelli of Chicago.

The plaintiffs, members of a union committee appointed to seek a wage increase for employees of the Keeshin motor express, contended Borrelli slugged them at Keeshin's instigation. Each asked $100,000 damages against the two men and the company.

In returning directed verdicts of acquittal, Judge Cornelius J. Harrington held Keeshin and the company were not connected by evidence, with the alleged assault. He sustained a defense motion that Borrelli acted in self-defense in the case of two of the plaintiffs, Nicholas Wessell and Edward S. Mitchell.

Detroit, Jan. 30 (AP)—Disciplining of persons responsible for an unauthorized two-hour strike yesterday at the Dodge truck plant of the Chrysler Corporation was promised today by Leo Lamotte, Chrysler director for the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

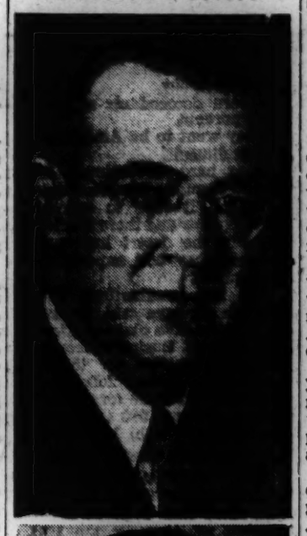
The walkout involving 2,000 employes ended under union orders, Mr. Lamotte said the afternoon shift went to work on schedule and those who walked off the day shift promised to return today.

A company spokesman said 300 employes in the trim shop walked out because the company would not rescind its disciplinary 2-day layoff of three men who left their jobs early to go to lunch.

Cotton Quotas Favored

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard reported that 86.2 per cent of the cotton growers who voted in a referendum Dec. 12 favored continuance of cotton marketing quotas. He said 762,856 votes were cast, with 657,452 for quotas and 105,504 against.

I. B. M. Directors



(Above) Charles A. Kirk and (below) John J. Stainton, elected directors of International Business Machines Corp. to fill vacancies. Mr. Kirk is vice-president in charge of manufacturing of I. B. M. Mr. Stainton is President of the Central Valley National Bank of Central Valley, New York.

Small Plants Now Get Flow Of War Orders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Smaller companies, which once found it difficult if not impossible to obtain war contracts, now are receiving them in a "steady stream," officials of the Smaller War Plants Corporation said.

Describing the situation as "extremely encouraging," they said the Navy and the Maritime Commission, following the lead of the Army, soon would place many contracts with small plants.

Contracts to be awarded by the Navy were valued at "hundreds of millions of dollars," with Maritime Commission contracts expected to total between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Lou E. Holland, deputy director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, recently announced that Army contracts totaling more than $1,000,000,000 were placed with concerns employing five to 500 persons during November and December.

Since the Smaller War Plants Corporation does not award contracts, its role is that of a go-between. It finds companies which it regards as equipped to do war work, then solicits business for them.

Many large companies, with immense backlogs of war orders, appear anxious to shift some of the work to small plants, Mr. Holland's aids said.

In some cases, it was pointed out, there no longer is any incentive for the giant munitions makers to seek more and more business, because of limits on profits in the tax structure.

Another reason for bringing the "little fellow" more into the picture is that he often can contribute to speeding up production.

One high official, for example, told of a small boat builder in the east who had been able to increase production 50 per cent by dividing the work with smaller concerns.

"Maybe," he commented, "there is some loss of efficiency but it speeds up production, and we regard speed as more important than a slight increase in cost. At the same time we keep the small concern alive. We'll want him after the war."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 24

Depreciation (Part 2)

The "useful life" of a property, for Federal income tax purposes, is considered as its term of use for the purpose designed. Complete exhaustion of a property is not required in estimating the annual depreciation, but if it possesses salvage value at the end of the useful life, this value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation rate. Thus, the useful life of a rental building would be its useful rental life, though at the end of that period it may possess scrap or salvage value which must be taken into account. For the guidance of taxpayers, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a bulletin (Bulletin F) setting forth Bureau practice in regard to depreciation deductions and estimated useful life of various types of property.

After the estimated useful life of the property has been determined, the capital sum to be recovered may be charged off over the period, either in equal annual installments or in accordance with any recognized trade practice. The amount so charged off must be used to reduce the cost (plus any additions and betterments) or other basis at which the property is held, and if the property is subsequently sold or exchanged, that reduced basis becomes the adjusted basis for determining the gain or loss on the sale or exchange.

If it is clearly shown that because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolesence may be allowed in addition to depreciation.

As stated above, depreciation allowances are based upon the cost "or other basis." If the property was acquired by purchase after February 28, 1913, the cost is the basis. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater. If the property was acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis is the same as it would have been in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift.

While land, as stated above, is not ordinarily depreciable, an allowance corresponding to depreciation, known as depletion, is permitted in the case of mineral property from which minerals (including oil) are being extracted. In the case of certain farming operations, requiring expenditures to maintain the productivity of the soil, such as orchards, where regular replanting must be practiced, or farm land requiring periodic clearing or drainage or application of fertilizer, depreciation deductions to recover the sums expended may be permitted in accordance with the exhaustion of value, if the amount so expended in developing the property for use is treated as a capital expenditure.

Erie Declares $5 Preferred Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Erie Railroad have declared a dividend of $5 a share on the preferred stock, payable in four quarterly periods of $1.25 each beginning March 1. The same amount was paid in 1942. Record dates will be Feb. 19, May 22, Aug. 21 and Nov. 20.

Directors also approved the payment on April 1 of $45 per $1,000, par value, on the general mortgage income 4½ per cent bonds.

Robert E. Woodruff, President, told the directors the Erie exceeded all previous records in traffic handled and in revenue earned in 1942. Revenue aggregated $133,353,572, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over 1941, he said. Income available for fixed charges was $24,982,265 after providing $10,717,656 for federal taxes.

In 1941, income for fixed charges was $21,778,543 and Federal taxes amounted to $1,410,233.

Liberia, Nigeria Rubber Output Urged by Wells

NEW YORK (AP)—Development of rubber production in Liberia and Nigeria has been advocated by Carveth Wells, author and traveler, as a step toward eliminating the current shortage.

Mr. Wells, speaking on a "South African Day" program at Town Hall, pointed out that while the United Nations' supply of raw rubber is low, a "tremendous percentage" was coming from Liberia. That country, Nigeria and other nearby areas, he said, are potentially greater producers than Malaya.

"All conditions are more favorable than in Malaya—soil, climate and labor supply," Mr. Wells declared.

New England Community Statistical Abstracts Published in New Edition

The third edition of the New England Community Statistical Abstracts has been prepared by the Boston University Bureau of Business Research for the Industrial Development Committee of the New England Council.

The abstracts bring together a broad range of economic social and statistical data regarding 175 of New England's leading trade and industrial centers.

These were collected from more than 50 authentic sources and arranged in a convenient two-page spread for quick reference and comparison. Each abstract presents significant data needed in analyzing and evaluating a community, its industries, its retail and wholesale trade, or other economic factors.

Population characteristics, libraries, hospitals, transportation facilities, housing development, vital statistics are among the data set forth. Detailed information regarding municipal finances, taxes and services are available for the use of banks, insurance companies and other investors interested in municipal securities, mortgages and other financial investments.

The Industrial Development Committee of the New England Council, under the chairmanship of Ray M. Hudson, lists among its main objectives the promotion of a greater general appreciation of the economic importance of industry to the New England community.

General Aniline & Film Opens Research Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Aniline & Film Corp., located at Easton, Pennsylvania, has just put into operation a new research laboratory with a staff of 50 chemists, physicists and chemical engineers, later to be increased in number, working under the direction of Dr. E. C. Williams, chemical director and vice-president of the corporation, and formerly head of the great Shell research laboratory at Emeryville, California.

General Aniline Film, largest German property in the United States, and now controlled by the Alien Property Custodian, is a leading producer of high grade dyestuffs, film and photographic supplies and special mechanical devices.

Excess Reserves Rise $90,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable Reserves of federal reserve member banks increased $90,000,000 in the past week, the Federal Reserve board reported, and stood at $2,090,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week, the banks decreased their holdings of government securities by $89,000,000, of which $54,000,000 was in bonds.

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Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 13
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilday Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Utah Proud of Achievement At Topaz Relocation Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—When the time comes for the volumes of testimony to be presented at the international peace table, Utah hopes to present a document which will stress the fair play Japanese have received in the Topaz Relocation Camp, located approximately 170 miles southwest of here.

One of the most recent acts to assure this fair play at the camp, which has a population of 8,500, most of which came from the San Francisco Bay area, was to invest 34 councilmen with authority to direct the affairs of the community.

Situated in the Pahvant Valley up in the Confusion Mountains, the camp has now become the sixth largest community in Utah and it is destined to make a large contribution to Utah agriculture.

In 1900 the land in this area had been classified as unproductive, but the evacuees have cleared off the juniper and greasewood, turned the alkali soil, and have laid the foundations for a vast agricultural project.

College-Trained Farmers

Only 7 per cent of the population had been engaged in agriculture, the others being predominantly urbanites. However, there are more than 500 university and college graduates who have had some training in farming.

Among the others are a university art professor whose work is known throughout the West; doctors, dentists, lawyers. One man owned several nurseries and a dozen automobiles. There is the owner of the Golden Gate Tea Gardens. Some of Grant Avenue's most prosperous "China Town" merchants are among the inhabitants.

Then there are thousands of young people, born and educated in the United States. Most of them speak little Japanese. They play basketball and football. They jitterbug, appreciate hamburgers and hot dogs. They are typical American-born descendants of foreign-born parents.

They want to be Americans but find it difficult.

It is hard—the climate differs greatly from the San Francisco Bay area and it runs to extremes—there is snow and there is cold such as only the desert knows. Next summer they will experience the desert heat.

But by summertime, the 34 councilmen have said, Topaz will be an attractive place. Agriculture will flourish. Business already has started; education for the youth and even the older folks has not been allowed to be forgotten. Two schools of about 350 students each are in operation in 12 barracks.

Internees Mostly Young

The population of this camp is preponderantly under 45 years of age. More than 3,000 of the 8,500 persons are between the ages of 16 and 30.

The camp provides work for all who want it. As long as the jobs are available inside and outside the community, no relief will be paid to those who wish to work. Many of the people of Topaz are well to do and are supplying their "extras" out of their own pockets.

Those who have no means can obtain jobs at $12, $16 or $19 a month. After all, 35 mess halls and a 175-bed hospital must be staffed. Protection of the square mile of "city" must be assured by firemen and police, and 700 acres of fair farming land must be tilled.

Stores in the community are "co-operatives" and they do more than a thousand dollars worth of business daily. Former Grant Avenue merchants operate them. It is easy to show a profit with so little competition and with wages of clerks pegged at $16 per week.

At the end of each quarter, profits are divided among members of the co-operatives.

Uncle Sam Transforms Nephews From Businessmen to War Aids

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—An unusual platoon of men went to war on the home front today.

There are 91 of them. There are 27 lawyers, 18 salesmen, 15 managers of business firms, six real estate dealers, three accountants, three sales engineers, two clerks, two contractors, the head of a travel service, a theater manager, a motorman, a chauffeur and 11 others.

The oldest is 63, but the average age is 42. They are "white collar" men. Most of them would be considered successful if measured by the income yardstick. One had a salary of $12,000 a year. Nine others made $10,000 or more. Their annual earnings average $4,632.

Each week day for the past 10 weeks they spent their mornings at their peaceteme tasks and attended classes in the fundamentals of industrial engineering from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Today they receive certificates at graduation exercises; ready to take supervisory positions in war industry.

Another group will begin a similar course Feb. 15. The training is free. All costs are underwritten by the United States Office of Education to meet the urgent need for supervisory personnel in war plants.

Agreement Reached on Increases In Salaries of Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Members of the Senate and House Civil Service Committees agreed tentatively yesterday with Federal personnel officers on the terms of legislation raising Government salaries for the duration of the war.

Government employees were granted a pay raise effective last Dec. 1 under a temporary measure which expires April 30. Under the new agreement, a bill to replace the temporary measure will be introduced by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia.

The agreement embodies five basic points:

1. For most departmental workers a 30 per cent increase for a 48-hour week and a 15 per cent raise for a 44-hour week above what they were making last November. The present temporary legislation granted raises of 26.6 and 10 per cent, respectively.
2. For those whose hours can not be computed on an overtime basis, including employees of Congressional and judicial branches, a flat increase of 15 per cent, instead of the 10 per cent now temporarily in effect.
3. Elimination of the ban on any increase that would run a salary above $5,000.
4. Exclusion from the pay raise of heads of departments, Cabinet officers and members of Congress.
5. A decision to fix the wartime pay of postal workers in separate legislation because of different problems in computing overtime, since the pay of many is based on mileage, postal receipts and other factors.

Radio-Guided Shots Smashed Jean Bart

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—A radio-directed salvo from an American battleship 26 miles away destroyed beyond repair the resisting French battleship Jean Bart during the North African invasion, Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper has disclosed.

"The deadly accuracy of firing by one of our battleships which destroyed the Jean Bart at Casablanca was made possible by radio communication," Admiral Hooper, Navy consultant for radio and underwater sound equipment, told the Institute of Radio Engineers yesterday.

"As the first blast from our big guns, 26 miles away, struck the resisting French battleship, an observation plane flashed back the word of a direct hit on the deck, a damaging but not a fatal blow," he declared. "A slight change in elevation was signaled for. The next salvo struck the side of the ship at the waterline, smashing her hull beyond repair. Radio directed and reported the destruction."

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Down-town section; front room, twin beds, next to bath; hot water, ample heat. MADISON 7693-J.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Suite 7—Single room in private apartment, convenient location; shower. Call eves after 6. Ken. 1865.

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(Continued)

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Association Chestnut Hill, Mass., Christian Scientists; houseman; kitchen helper (man or capable woman); young women interested in nurses' training, to serve first in Housekeeping or Steward's Dept.
At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco; one garden man; young women wishing nurses' training after serving in Housekeeping or Steward's Dept.
At the Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire: houseman; kitchen man.
Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth St., Boston; stating in which institutions you are interested.

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ASST SUB CONT SUPT: Mach exp	$5500
ASST TOOL BUYER: Exp	$5000
CHIEF ELECTRONIC BUYER: Equip exp	$5000
GEN METHODS ENGR SUPT: Tool exp	$10,000
SENIOR METHODS ENGR: Thoro exp	$6500
METHODS SPECIALIST: Stamping exp plastics (moulding), etch, elec pltg	to $7500
TOOL ENGINEER: Thoro exp	$7500
CARBIDE TIP TOOL SPECIALIST	$7500
GEN MTHDS MEN: Press-mach-asmbly	$97.50 wk
TRANSFORMER ENGR: Small radio parts	$6000
GEN PROD CONTROL SUPT: Thoro exp	$10,000
DESIGNERS: Tool, elec, mech	$100 wk
RESEARCH IND RELTNS MAN: Mfg exp	$5000
JOB ANALYSTS: Mfg Co	$5000
ASST TRAINING DIRECTORS: Mfg exp	$5000

WANTED FOR LOCAL MILK BOTTLING PLANT: 1 EXPERIENCED MECHANIC. 1 LICENSED ELECTRICIAN. 1 SECOND CLASS FIREMAN.
Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUPLE, one infant, wishes capable middle-aged housekeeper seeking permanent home; experienced at cooking; child care necessary; own room and bath; small house; good salary. Write Box 2-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., or call Hempstead 5685.

Miss Parker's Business Service
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Pay-roll auditor, travel, $30-$40; 5 bkkprs, Brookline, Cambridge, local, $25; 2 stenogs, ediphone, dictaphone oprs (1), Waltham, $25; beginner file mail clerks, $18-$20; file clerk-type, $25; 2nd bkkpr, beginner, $18-$21; Burr bank bkkpr—arr.

SALESGIRL—Full week or part time 40c an hour. FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 235 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Com. 6200.

WANTED
Experienced Stenographer
Must be a Christian Scientist
Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WORKING housekeeper for small family in suburbs; 2 adults and 1 child; convenient transportation; pleasant living and working conditions. Mrs. Wm. L. Mudge, Jr., Rosemont, Pa.

WORKING housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred; light housework, simple meals; interview desirable. MISS A. I. REMINGTON, 441 Angell St., Providence, R. I. Tel. PL 1222.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING book match factory offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms; men or women; experience unnecessary; full, part time; low prices, high quality; quick deliveries; powerful patriotic display; special designs for army camps and naval stations; repeats; liberal commission; free kit, instructions. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 130-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EDUCATED refugee, doctor, European university training (Oxford, Grenoble), seeks position as tutor, instructor or in similar field. Box X-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, excellent manager, equal chef; years' experience; fine refs.; Protestant, American-born; no other work; $100.00. Phone CI. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C), N. Y. C.

FOOD EXPERT with specialized knowledge available for any type restaurant service; highest references. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

COINS

WILL call anywhere in New England to make offer on collections or accumulations of coins. For information—
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

FURRIERS

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th St., N. Y. C. 2nd Floor

WIGS Toupees, Transformations. Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo. 565 Boylston St. Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style, $1.25 each. Delivered postpaid in U. S. A. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 4 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE — GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620

RUGS

UNCLAIMED RUGS FOR SALE
ALSO NEW AND RECONDITIONED RUGS at REAL SAVINGS!
ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners Since 1856"
130 Kemble Street, Boston His. 4100

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence; Christian Scientist preferred; write chairman music committee for application. Miss Ruth C. Cowles, 264 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEECH LESSONS. Voice, Bible Reading. Imogen André, 49 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. former Dean of Curry School of Expression. Tues., Thur., Sat., also evenings. ELIot 2882.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY BEARD'S
400½ N. 20TH STREET
Miss Estelle Patton, Dietitian
LUNCHEON 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS CANDY
★
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
First Floor, Please
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Annual Savings for Home Makers
FEBRUARY SALE
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

NEW CROP SEEDS
Choice stocks of Seeds for your Victory Garden. Also large selections of Flower Seeds and Gladioli Bulbs.
Vestergaard's Seed Store

Florida

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANDMA'S Kitchen
CAFETERIA
LUNCHES — DINNERS
Delicious Food—Moderate Prices
108 S. E. FIRST AVE. MIAMI

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Select your
VALENTINES
Greeting Cards Gifts
at BEULAH'S CARD SHOP
Shell Novelties
450 First Avenue North

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea. West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Colonial FLOWER SHOP
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every home should have a Victory Garden
For seeds to plant each month
CALL
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Authorized Tire Inspectors
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
Phone 3-4134

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.
RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION ESTD. 1926
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 012, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

Union S. Africa

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 23289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Gay Modern Café
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6104 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Graytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

SPEED'S
DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

Crossword Quiz Answers

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2044 Night Phone 4488
373, LONGMARKET ST.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1731, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding and Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
230 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9076

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1503

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
13 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6183-4-5 3 Lines

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued from previous page)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

Phone F 5954
LINDSAY'S
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
208 COLLINS ST., C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969—F. 5541

MELBOURNE-Camberwell
CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick
C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE
South Yarra
MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Laura Reid Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand
AUCKLAND
Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman, Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street. Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254. 18-126

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND
AUCKLAND
(Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-036, 40-282

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quiz for Armchair Generals

Associated Press Feature Service

So you want to be an armchair general!

Here's a quiz to test your knowledge of matters military. Count 10 points for each question correctly answered. A score of 70 is fair, 80 good, 90 or over very good—but still only a minute fraction of what a general leading troops to battle must know. Answers appear below.

1. Which is the largest unit in a United States Army force: (a) battalion; (b) division; (c) corps; or (d) regiment?

2. By air, which city is nearest to New York: (a) Tokyo; (b) Moscow; (c) Manila; or (d) Chungking?

3. The Balearic Islands are located: (a) in the Pacific, south of Malaya; (b) in the Pacific, east of Australia; (c) in the Mediterranean, east of Spain; or (d) in the Atlantic, off Argentina.

4. A Molotov cocktail is: (a) a drink given Russian soldiers; (b) an improvised Russian hand grenade; (c) a secret poison gas; or (d) a concentrated, liquid vitamin fed the defenders of Stalingrad.

5. Official name for a Douglas B-18 medium bomber is (a) Flying Fortress; (b) Liberator; (c) Marauder; or (d) Bolo.

6. Commander-in-chief of the U. S. air forces in Europe is: (a) Spaatz; (b) Doolittle; (c) Marshall; or (d) Clark.

7. Of every $100 the United States spends on war, about how much goes for airplanes: (a) $22; (b) $9.50; (c) $67; or (d($41?

8. You can tell a major general because on his shoulder he wears: (a) three American eagles; (b) a gold oak leaf; (c) two gold stars; or (d) four gold stars.

9. Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless was cited by the President on a fireside chat and won the Distinguished Service Cross. He is (a) an airman; (b) a special secret service agent; (c) a hero of the invasion of North Africa; or (d) commander of a destroyer which sunk 7 Japanese subs and damaged 3.

10. "Semper Fidelis" is the slogan of: (a) The Flying Tigers; (b) the Marine Corps; (c) The WAACs; or (d) The Army Signal Corps.

Answers

1—(c); 2—(b); 3—(c); 4—(b); 5—(d); 6— (a); 7—(a); 8—(c); 9—(a); 10—(b).

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It's a small world, and if you haven't seen him around for four or five days he's probably in Algiers.

Detroit News: A gleaner of odd facts has found that Shakespeare once drove a cab. We should never have guessed it. There have been few complaints about the meter.

Indianapolis News: The fellow who buys a suit, to be delivered after the war, had better remember the food-rationing effect on his waist measure.

Monitor Camera Club from Miss N. Darling, Utica, N. Y.

Rugged Individualist

A cow that sits down in this manner is a rarity.

Daily Anecdote

Simple Example

When General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down with him on a log. He then requested the general to move toward the right end of the log, pressing close beside him as he did. A few minutes later came another request to move. The request was repeated until the general came to the end of the log.

"Move further," again requested the Indian.

To which General Lincoln replied, "I can move no further."

"Just so it is with us," said the chief; "you have moved us back to the water, and now you ask us to move farther. It is impossible!"

A Few Facts

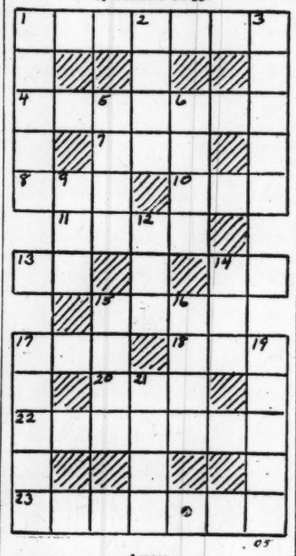
Honey production in the United States is less than two pounds a person.

The pecan, America's most valuable native nut tree, yields over 60,000,000 pounds of nuts annually.

A battleship requires 50,000 gallons of paint, a submarine 3,600 gallons.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is second largest city in U. S.?
4—What is a counterpoise?
7—Devoured.
8—Who is often mentioned as companion of Dick and Harry?
10—In Gray's "Elegy," what word rhymes with "me"?
11—Tom Stout rescued feline from what?
13—Symbol for aluminum is what?
14—Musical note.
15—Capture of what creature was one of tasks of Hercules?
17—Hint.
18—What is name of a genus of ruminant quadrupeds?
20—Before.
22—What is the staple hay and forage plant in western U. S.?
23—What is a court or building for game of pelota?

Down

1—What measure originated in length of forearm from elbow to tip of middle finger?
2—If you wore a cutaway, it would be what?
3—What is a drama of which music forms an essential part?
5—What is a rich fabric used for evening coats, dresses, blouses, etc.?
6—Who is grandchild of shop's owner in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
9—What is a harfang?
12—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
14—From.
15—If you bought a chuck rib, you would get a cut of what?
16—Who was Adam's second son?
17—What is light or jesting talk?
19—You would find Bay of Biscay between France and what country?
21—Pago Pago is scene of what play in which late Jeanne Eagels starred?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Hobby Nobbing

Finger Crafts

By Irving Bacchus

Those rags around your house that aren't "glad" any more are just the economical material for an interesting hobby. Have you tried making a hooked rug?

Artistic floor-pieces can be created by cutting the cloth into strips, dyeing them in appropriate colors, and hooking the strips through a piece of burlap. The process is executed best with the aid of a wooden frame to hold the burlap. This frame can be homemade. A hooking tool completes the equipment needed.

Designs for your rug may be purchased, or you may use crayons for applying your originality to the burlap. The rag strips should be about three-quarter inch in width and are handled best when rolled into balls.

A variation of rug-making is braiding the strips just like sister braids her pig-tails. To make a round or oval rug simply sew the braided strips in that shape. Crocheted yarn rugs can be created in many shapes and make fascinating additions to the home when designed with attractive colors.

Department and art stores can provide you with counsel about equipment needed and materials for these hobbies and their variations. The library will have books and other references, or send self-addressed stamped envelope to this column.

If you find these pastimes intriguing look into similar needle and hook crafts which keep fingers flying. Delicately-stitched samplers with mottoes, pictures and other artistic designs are popular. If you like basketry try weaving with raffia, reed and similar materials. Tapestries are not beyond your capabilities and attractive bags, bracelets and belts can be made with beads.

Quite a few pieces of wearing apparel can be made with no tools at all. Knotting is simple, quick and fascinating. Your fingers and a "mile of cord" provide the necessary equipment. Purses, bracelets, handkerchief holders and many other items can be made by this process.

Try one of these "finger" crafts. Your enthusiasm will mount and you'll try them all!

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Let's get some, Maw—then we can grow our own shoes."

In Lighter Vein

Campus Casualties

Abbreviated college courses have created their own problems. They are telling a story down at Princeton of a student who left the room to go down to the washroom and found when he returned that he had missed his entire Sophomore year.—Wall Street Journal.

Man WAVE

At Northampton, Mass, overrun with the WAVE trainees, a young navy officer went swinging down the street.

"O, look!" shouted a little girl to her playmates, "A man WAVE!"

And was that future admiral peeved!

A Verse for Today . . .

How great are his signs! and how mighty are his wonders! his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation.—Dan. 4:3

"Open House"

Orlando, Fla.

Two young officers upon arriving at the Tactical School here, found that they would probably be here a month and possibly longer. Both were married and had not seen their families for many months. It seemed a wonderful opportunity to have their dear ones join them for a happy reunion and at the same time enjoy a winter vacation in Florida, but the town was filled to overflowing and accommodations were scarce.

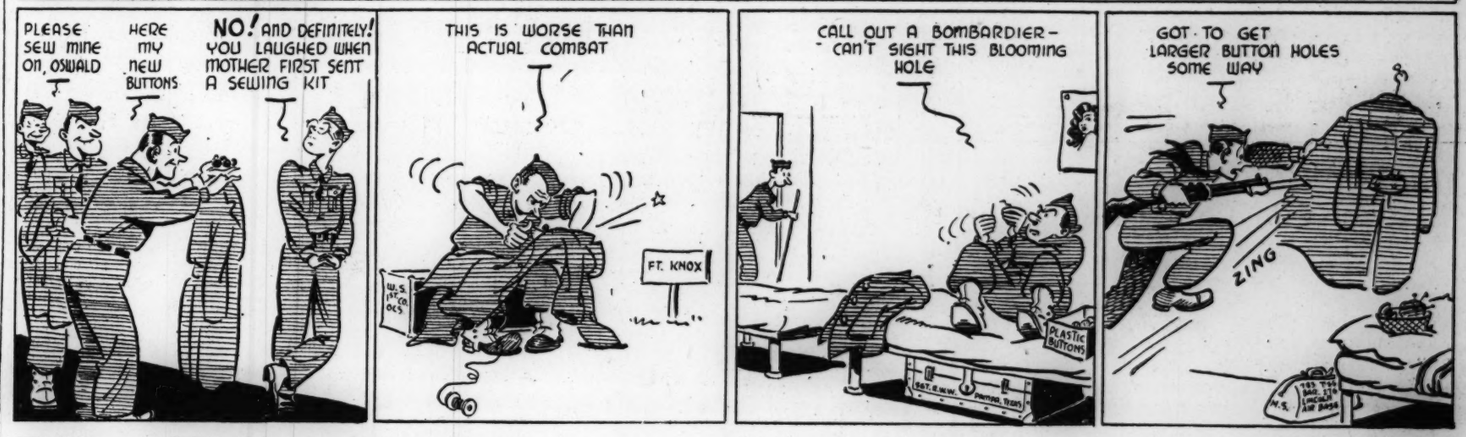
On Sunday, after the morning church service, a local citizen invited the two men to his home for Sunday dinner. Learning about their difficulty, he threw open his home to the two families, turning over a garage apartment formerly used by the family to the one man and his wife and two children, and making room in the home for the other family. Before the afternoon was over, long distance telephone calls had been made to both families, and arrangements made for two happy reunions.

When the two officers tried to express their gratitude, this "good neighbor" stated simply: "I want to give the men who are doing so much for us, every minute of happiness I possibly can."

Radio Beam Moves

It has been found that the radio beam used to guide airplanes may wander as much as 10 degrees from its normal position during severe snow storms, returning to normal position with the abatement of the storm.

NEWS ITEM— PLASTIC BUTTONS THAT WILL NOT TARNISH WILL REPLACE SOLDIERS' BRASS BUTTONS, BUT SOLDIERS MUST SEW ON THE NEW BUTTONS.


PLEASE SEW MINE ON, OSWALD
HERE MY NEW BUTTONS
NO! AND DEFINITELY! YOU LAUGHED WHEN MOTHER FIRST SENT A SEWING KIT
THIS IS WORSE THAN ACTUAL COMBAT
FT. KNOX
CALL OUT A BOMBARDIER— CAN'T SIGHT THIS BLOOMING HOLE
PLASTIC BUTTONS
GOT TO GET LARGER BUTTON HOLES SOME WAY
ZING

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Temptations*

By Le Pelley

I WISH I WERE ON GUADALCANAL RIGHT THIS MINUTE !!!
YOU WISH... WELL !!... OF ALL THINGS — WHY ??
CANDY
BECAUSE I'VE GOT A QUARTER THAT'S BURNING A HOLE IN MY POCKET — AND I'm STANDING IN FRONT OF A CANDY STORE —
.... AND IF I COULD SPEND A LITTLE TIME ON GUADALCANAL IT WOULD BE EASIER FOR ME TO BUY A WAR STAMP....
FINE CA

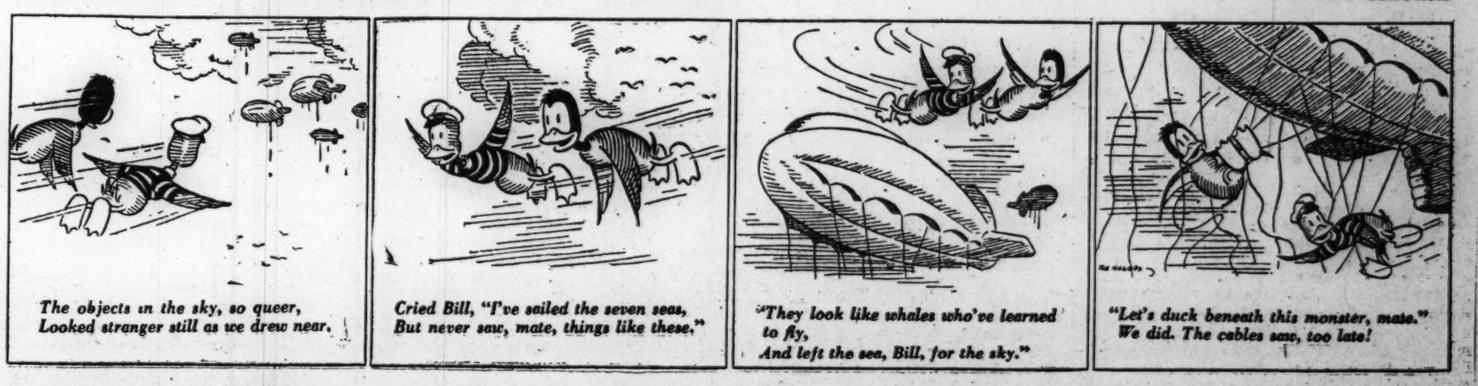
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Phew!*

By Rodgers

"Just imagine! One dog with two bones!" Ol' Pete and I sighed this A.M.
Then suddenly I remembered ol' Pete said he had just seen the stranger—
And it was yesterday that I saw him!
"Do you realize that dog has had four bones in the last two days?" I asked Peter—
Rodgers
Phew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Learning the Hard Way*

By The Hagers



The objects in the sky, so queer, Looked stranger still as we drew near.

Cried Bill, "I've sailed the seven seas, But never saw, mate, things like these."

"They look like whales who've learned to fly, And left the sea, Bill, for the sky."

"Let's duck beneath this monster, mate." We did. The cables saw, too late!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ten Years

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Opinion about Adolf Schicklgruber alias Hitler is now unanimous wherever opinion still exists: His deeds have disproved his promises and made good his threats. It seems strange as ten years of his tyranny come to a close that men ever argued about his purposes, or about the consequences of these purposes for themselves.

Were it not for the present consciousness of strength in righteousness that infuses free peoples, it would be humiliating to recall the moral subterfuges in which many of us tried to hide as we sensed the approach of evil and danger. We could see that the Nazis despised all the humane values by which we lived. We should have seen that we could not safely dissociate ourselves from the problem of checking the spread of this new paganism. But there were also the ever-present and visible loopholes—provided, as we now see, by Hitler—through which we could escape from what we chose to believe were doubtful obligations.

Very few persons throughout the democratic world can say they were in no way responsible for the rise of Hitler and Naziism. Cowardice was only the worst form of support he received from those he planned to conquer or destroy; our apathy also was one of his earliest allies; and some of us, not alert to the direction of the road he was building, helped pave it with our best intentions.

It is not necessary to chastise ourselves now, but it may be useful to remember, and to help our children to help their children to remember, how we were deceived.

One of Hitler's secret weapons has always been his knowledge of how desperately people will cling to peace. His speeches are full of straws cast to panicky swimmers in a threatening sea. No utterance of his early days as Führer was too stormy to include a protest of his desire for peace and a promise of it to the German people and to those whose fear of war was to be their undoing.

Even the manner of his coming to power was not clearly contrary to constitutional procedure. When he asked the German parliament for the decree power, the formality of its being granted by a constitutional body permitted many free men to believe what they wanted to believe. Hitler, they assumed, must be an expression of the German people's free will. As such he was nobody else's business, so the argument ran.

January 30 is a regular speech day for Hitler. For it is the anniversary of his rise to the Chancellorship of the Reich. Looking over the speeches he has already delivered on this date, one is struck by the difference between the phrases one might have underscored a few years ago, and the phrases—in the very same speeches—that one instinctively underscores today. Hitler was always saying two different things at the same time. Analyzing the strategy of his verbal blitzkrieg, Raoul de Roussy de Sales said: "Whatever resistance opposes him must finally be broken down by the sheer accumulation of words."

No words that Hitler can compose will break down the resistance opposing him today. But will free men remember in 1953, in 1963, that the kind of thinking and leadership that exists among a numerous, resourceful people like the Germans must be a prime concern of all peoples? The historians can help us to remember. Few chapters in the story of the world hold a more stupendous lesson for humanity than this chapter: "Ten Years of Hitler."

No Color Blackout

There's no rationing on colors. Not yet. True, the polychrome flashes of the neon signs have disappeared. Their Sisyphean task is ended for a while. The merchandising appetizers of the window dressers' art are concealed behind curtains when afternoon shadows lengthen. The pleasant, leisure-time activity of evening window-shopping has gone for the duration.

However, in the colorful, attractive daytime displays on ten thousand Main Streets one can read the history of progress. There is material for a book on the thesis that gay color has marked our trail from the handicraft to the industrial eras.

And is color blacked out? Not while boys and girls can buy the checkered-pattern lumberman's jackets which flop so casually in the winter wind. Not while mackinaws are still available in their emphatic combinations of reds, blacks, blues and purples. Not while women's and girls' slacks come in startling shades of reds and greens.

We may come to ersatz textiles. It is not impossible that the magic of chemistry will give us many everyday materials of plastics of which we hardly dream at present. Come what may in this era of swift transformations, it is reasonably safe to predict that Americans will favor gay colors.

Will Higher Wages Help?

American labor is unconsciously applying the heat to President Roosevelt's anti-inflation effort. If the situation is to be saved, it must be saved before the demand for higher wages builds up more steam.

John L. Lewis has warned that the War Labor Board's Little Steel formula (allowing 15 per cent wage increases after Jan. 1, 1941) is "out the window" so far as the forthcoming wage negotiations of the United Mine Workers are concerned. A dozen other organized groups are insisting on more money with which to meet rising living costs.

That they are correct about living costs no one will deny. But are higher wages the answer to their problem, and if they are for certain groups, how will higher wages for them affect the millions of unorganized workers in the same plight?

Here are some basic considerations: Living costs have gone up because there is a greater demand and smaller supply. Will higher wages for a few increase the supply for all? No, they will simply add to the demand and make the situation worse for all.

The real answer to this problem is to bring demand and supply into stable balance. This can be done, or partly done, through limiting demand by imposing comprehensive rationing and by mopping up purchasing power with taxes, enforced savings, or even (though we can picture labor's reaction) lowered wages. It can also be done, or partly done, by increasing the production of consumers goods and foods through more efficient methods.

Until there is a balance, a few might escape the effects of war—the lower standard of living that results from diversion of goods and food to war uses—by obtaining higher wages, but the procedure cannot be followed without compounding the hardship on citizens generally.

Let the People Know

Feeding new tonnage to the wolf packs of the sea is not reducing the submarine population. Indeed, the Nazi pens are spawning U-boats so much faster than the Allies are killing them off that Washington and London are stirring themselves to open a counter-offensive on the undersea front. A defensive policy which attempted to launch merchant ships faster than they could be torpedoed has failed. Even at Kaiser speed there was little gain in building ships just to have them—and their irreplaceable crews and cargoes—sent to the bottom at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month.

An Allied offensive is heralded by the higher tempo of bombing raids on submarine bases and factories and by proposals to give the American Navy 1,000,000 tons of new auxiliary and anti-submarine craft. The British risked sad misunderstanding by the Danish people to bomb a Copenhagen factory which makes motors for submarines. Despite the evidence that U-boats at Lorient, Brest and other bases are sheltered in bomb-proof pens, Allied bombers have been freshly active, pounding other installations at such ports.

Other anti-submarine measures are being stepped up and the Navy has confidence in new devices. This is all to the good. It is necessary, too, that the Navy keep its offensive secrets. But its offensive purpose and the losses which impel it might well be entrusted to the public. Not on any general grounds that democratic peoples should be kept informed, but because only if the public understands and supports an anti-submarine campaign will it be adequately effective.

The doughty men and ships who go after the U-boats should be as well known as the heroes of the air. They might well be more definitely organized as an anti-submarine corps. But principally they need escort ships and subchasers. For these, materials are needed which are also desired by Rubber Czar Jeffers in making equipment to produce butadiene. If the public is adequately informed on the U-boat menace it will be ready to spread present tires a little thinner in order to hit the submarines. It is not idle curiosity which asks for more information about this vital front.

The Bookshelf

The Facts About Italy

In this war, the Richard Harding Davis little red school of journalism has become a university, and the presses are groaning under a prodigious wordage from graduate and undergraduate eye-witnesses. On the whole, the output is a credit to the profession and an immeasurable advance over the coverage of the first World War, which by contrast was a private war of the generals.

There is a danger in this kind of personal journalism, however, by which good yarns tend to drive out good facts. Any reporter picks up a kit-full of ripe stories which his conscience won't permit him to write into his regular, disciplined dispatches. But when time comes to write a book, well, a book is Literature. And by that time—memory and the art of yarn spinning being what they are—many of the stories are overripe.

In ITALY FROM WITHIN (New York: Macmillan. $3), Richard G. Massock had the courage to stick to the facts. To be sure, the details of Mussolini's decay and fall were flamboyant enough and needed no literary catalyst to make them into a colorful book. But Rome during the Massock regime at the AP news bureau there was lush with the juiciest gossip, and rumors in Italy are customarily served up hot and smoking. It takes a strong man of iron journalistic constitution to hold to an honest story in such surroundings.

* * *

Mr. Massock is therefore to be congratulated on doing violence to the current eye-witness tradition. When he isn't sure of something, he says so. Where lesser reporters gild their sources, he candidly shows how a reporter struggles with a maze of tips, rumors, planted stories and gossip in an effort to turn up genuine news leads and finesse them through the censorship. His story consequently acquires a strength and an obvious validity which too many other such books recently have lacked.

Indeed it is the detail which makes the book valuable. After the early chapters which give necessary background, Mr. Massock carries the reader through the high-water period of Fascism, past the "greatest blunder" of the Duce when he declared war, and through the disintegration of his regime, by a series of narratives, personal adventures, anecdotes and flashes of historical perspective which rewrite the history of those crowded days. The leading actor, Mussolini, appears as the man who fancied himself the perfect balance between ambitious empire builder and cautious manipulator, who thought he could use little wars and avoid big ones, who created Fascism with the idea that he could control it, and then saw a fanatic seize it and carry it, along with Mussolini, to its inexorable end.

* * *

Ciano meanwhile appears as the small mentality in a place too high for him, a man who unblushingly sought to convince the democracies that he was with them, while playing the Axis game behind their back. He admired only his father-in-law's opportunism, differing from him chiefly in scale and in the fact that he was a hypocrite about it. Mussolini, at least, was consistent.

There are moving pages about the distress of the Italian people when war was declared on the United States. Mr. Massock simply relates his own experiences after the declaration, which are tribute enough to the humanity of the Italian people. He concludes with the latest story from Rome:

Said the Italian optimist, "I think we are going to lose this war."

Said the Italian pessimist, "Yes, but when?"

S. R. D.

He's Not Losing on All Fronts

See Editorial "Let the People Know"

Casablanca in Black and White

This is a tale of two men of Casablanca whom I knew—or perhaps I should say encountered—in that city on a May evening in 1939. One had a white skin but a much darker outlook. The other had a black skin and a heart as white as kindness itself.

It was not in the sumptuous "villa district" of Casablanca that I met these two men but in one of the crowded Moslem districts. The Arabs call the place *Dar el Beïda* (The White House), which was quite literally translated by the Portuguese as *Casa Branca* when they conquered it in 1465, and by the Spaniards as *Casa Blanca* when they "acquired" it later. The French, when they took over the town in 1907, forebore to call it *Maison Blanche*—which is a score for them on the side of tolerance.

I had walked for perhaps two miles in the bright moonlight of May from the central Place de France and found myself in front of a maze of masonry enclosing a campus of some kind, labelled *cité*. I was peeping curiously inside the main doorway when the white man with the swarthy heart attached himself to me. He spoke an odd though fluent French and said he could show me wonders without end. Would monsieur like to witness an Arab wedding? Would monsieur like to see an amazing torchlight procession peculiar to Casablanca? Would monsieur like to visit a coffee house in the native district?

I allowed this eloquent gentleman to lead me hither and yon for an hour or more, and to hearten him I gave him twenty francs. But it proved to be the wrong hour for the wedding. The torchlight procession was unfortunately postponed to the next evening. "But the coffee house, monsieur! It is like nothing on earth that you have ever seen. Come with me," and he set out at a break-neck pace, finally halting before a gloomy house.

* * *

"Sh-sh," said my cicerone mysteriously. "This is a sacred spot as well as a coffee house. It is very *very* special. Foreigners hardly ever get to enter. Please wait outside while I go in and make arrangements." He started to enter, then came quickly back and murmured, "Perhaps monsieur had better give me ten francs. I shall give it to the patron. That will smooth the way."

You know the rest. My guide vanished into the house and into the night. He never came back. And I was "miles from nowhere"—utterly lost in the environs of Dar-el-Beïda. I walked aimlessly for half an hour and then I met the dark man with the bright spirit. He was on a bicycle and his ample Moorish robe and baggy trousers threatened constantly to tangle with the sprocket and chain.

He did not understand a word but his smile was reassuring. I had an inspiration and named my hotel, repeating it several times. Then a great light broke upon him and he motioned me to hop on the handlebars.

* * *

He pedalled madly through the night and I clung on with all my power. Down a long hill we must have traveled at fifty miles an hour. Suddenly he braked his bike furiously and whispered something urgent in my ear. Somehow I caught on. We were about to pass a police station. (I learned later that it was against traffic laws for a cyclist to carry a passenger on his handlebars.) I walked on about a hundred yards and then he came alongside and took me aboard again.

Presently he delivered me safe and sound, within sight of my hotel door and I tried to give him a few francs. He would have none of my money. With the cheerfulest smile in all Morocco he waved *adieu* and pedalled away. I realized that on that night ride from nowhere I had been the guest of a Moslem gentleman with a Moorish skin and a good Samaritan heart.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Plagiarisms

By Frank L. Perrin

The record written during the past quarter of a century, illuminated by a graph showing political and economic trends, would go far toward convincing observing students and analysts that a universal law should be enacted requiring the exploiters and originators of new or radical political isms and theories to protect them by an inviolable copyright. Because this has not been required or made compulsory, the pollen from the seeds and weeds of Fascism, Naziism, radical Bolshevism, and their hybrid offshoots, has fallen everywhere, even in America, on the unprotected soil eroded and made vulnerable by the disintegrating remnants of Populistic and paternalistic adulterations of established democratic processes and ideals.

It is easy for many of us to remember when the first faint flutterings of Fascism, sponsored by Mussolini, fanned stagnant and distraught Italy into a semblance of national rehabilitation. It was quite generally agreed that the proposed new order promised a measure of progress from the depths into which Italy had sunk. But the growth which sprung up bore bitter fruit and scattered seeds of discontent, disorder, avarice and nationalistic hatreds. Its roots disturbed and resurrected the thinly concealed skeleton of absolutism and subjugation.

Two decades ago, or thereabouts, the blight of this disease, in only slightly altered form, fell upon Germany. The cry was for a new order there, patterned after the Fascist of Italy. The formula had not been copyrighted. Permissible politician and economic plagiarism made it possible for a dreaming Hitler to sell to struggling malcontents his version of a bill of rights which proved to be a nation's death warrant.

* * *

The Austrian paperhanger made no effort to protect his plagiarized and abortive plan. It was only as it might be copied, adapted, imposed, or enforced that its success could be assured or hoped for. In its essence it first of all was designed to enforce regimentation and the willing or unwilling subservience of peoples to the will of the State or governing party or power. The pollen and seeds from this transplanted hybrid have spread to the countries and into the cities and homes of millions upon millions of once free and happy peoples.

Those of us who observed from a distance were inclined to concede, though not willingly, that before the Fascist regime in Italy had become intrenched and dominant it had measurably aided Italian industry to re-establish itself. Its failure was in its ambition to impress upon the world the infallibility of imposed, rather than acquired, authority.

And as we look back to the advent of the new Kultur in what was an insubstantial democratic structure in Germany, it is recalled that it was generally agreed that the disturbance was but a passing phase of national unrest. It is not that the people of Europe and America were not warned. It was that we did not stop, look, and listen. The signs were ominous enough. Cross-currents had scattered the contaminating seeds and agents of propaganda had transplanted the roots of the evil hybrid on distant shores and in the thoughts of careless or ambitious self-seekers. The false precept was preached which taught the supremacy of the State and the required subservience of its people to its declared authority.

The temptation is, of course, in times of economic crisis or political unrest, to listen to and heed promises of relief and deliverance until those promises have been found false. The plight of Continental Europe today testifies to the utter fallacy of delaying or postponing the hour of decision. Greece, France, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Denmark, Holland, and even Germany in its present distress, have paid the awful price which false ambition, delay, appeasement and fear exact and collect. The State, established in its achieved or its conceded supremacy, is an avaricious and cruel despot.

* * *

What would not the men and women of the older order both in Germany and Italy give today to find restored to them the freedom of thought and action, of religion, culture and initiative, which was once only indifferently safeguarded! Their liberties, political, social, and industrial, were commandeered in the name of and under the guise of an emergency which designing and ambitious enemies within created in furtherance of their own purposes and to serve their own selfish ends. It is only by the destruction of these evil forces, that a way in the direction of political, economic, social and religious sanity can be found.

The lesson is a hard and bitter one. But it will not have been learned in vain if peoples still free will realize, before they travel too far along the road toward regimented idealism of whatever alphabetical designation or alluring hue, that it is upon the foundation of genuine democracy and equal opportunity, that the tried and true order rests and must remain as a permanent establishment.

The Wide Horizon

Youth and the Drinking Fad

By W. Roy Breg

Executive Secretary, Allied Youth, Inc.

A study of high school drinking, reported by Walter Lamb Newton in "The Woman," is arousing nationwide interest.

Mr. Newton consulted school administrators and chiefs of police in many typical cities, large and small. All parts of the country are understood to be represented.

This analysis confirms the well-established opinion of many of us who are active in alcohol education. On the testimony of leaders of public education and public safety, 'teen-age drinking is becoming a difficult problem. Sixty-five per cent of those questioned by Mr. Newton report that youthful drinking is a major problem. Youthful drinking is increasing, say 44½ per cent of the officials replying, while a considerable number are uncertain as to the trend.

Facts reaching Allied Youth leaders, from field observation and from reports of teachers, civic leaders, and outstanding young people, indicate that the youthful drinking fad is steadily growing. Social pressure among high-school youth strongly favors the fad, and many young people believe they must conform to the crowd's type of relaxation in order to gain and hold popularity. Allied Youth, Inc., believes, however, that its program provides an avenue for counteracting the tendency.

* * *

Recently I walked into the office of an Alabama high school principal to find that the attractive girl student seated there was subject to disciplinary action because she became intoxicated at a school party.

When I visited one of the high schools of an important Pacific Coast city the other day, the dean of girls was greatly disturbed because a girl student had been missing from home for three days. Drinking was involved. Other schools in many regions are reporting the same problem to the Allied Youth organization.

In a Maryland city, two college freshmen girls and their escorts attended a Christmas party and found that the others were drinking heavily spiked punch. Not one of that group had been drinking before they went away to college a few months before.

A girl in a Mississippi high school attended a conference with eighty others, to discuss the question of drinking. She commented, "There isn't any drinking on the part of the young people in our high school." At least twenty boys and girls immediately pounced on her, declaring that she "just didn't know what is going on around here."

When Allied Youth queried 15,000 high school seniors three years ago, it found that 43 per cent were drinking. There is reason to believe that this percent would be higher today.

Mr. Newton's survey indicates that the typical age for beginning to indulge is 17, though some students begin to use alcoholic beverages two or more years earlier. Teen-age drinking is a part of the medical history of a large number of the persons who come, ten to twenty years afterward, to Keeley Institutes and other hospitals for inebriety.

* * *

The Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago reports that more minors obtained alcoholic drinks in Chicago's taverns and liquor stores in 1941 than in any previous year. Reports by the Los Angeles police department show that arrests for drunkenness of persons under 21 have risen definitely for more than a year. Arrests for youthful drunkenness are 30 per cent higher, in a single year, according to a summary of reports made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Adults frequently offer alcoholic drinks, with no alcohol-free alternatives, to boys and girls. They desire to be hospitable and believe they are "recognizing the trend of the times," giving young people "something they'll enjoy." There may be a choice offered by these "social dictators" between cocktails and sherry, but the guest can have a non-alcoholic appetizer only by asking for it.

Young people must have uncommon social poise or a well-founded determination to abstain "as athletes do" in meeting this situation.

Educators and young people alike tell me that the Allied Youth way is meeting such situations successfully. The young people who receive, through a school-sponsored program, such alcohol education and alcohol-free recreation as Allied Youth recommends, courteously and calmly "pass up" all forms of alcohol, because they have learned why and how to do so. The force of their example, based on facts received and checked and applied, is one encouraging feature of today's youthful attitude toward alcohol.

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